

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4270.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1909.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

## BRITISH MUSEUM.

The READING ROOMS will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, September 1, to SATURDAY, September 4, inclusive.  
F. G. KENYON, Director and Principal Librarian.  
British Museum, August 28, 1909.

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### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The SESSION, 1909-10, in the FACULTIES OF ARTS, LAWS, MEDICAL SCIENCES, SCIENCE and ENGINEERING, will BEGIN on MONDAY, October 4. The Provost and Deans will attend on MONDAY, October 4, and on TUESDAY, October 5, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., for the admission of Students. Intending Students are invited to communicate with the Provost as soon as possible.

THE SLADE SCHOOL OF FINE ART will OPEN on MONDAY, October 4, and Students may be admitted on or before that date.

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The following PROSPECTUSES are now ready, and may be had on application to the Secretary:—

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FACULTY OF LAWS.

FACULTY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

INDIAN SCHOOL.

SLADE SCHOOL OF FINE ART.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

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- |  |  |
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The SESSION 1909-10 COMMENCES OCTOBER 4, 1909.

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T. A. COGHILLAN, Agent-General for New South Wales.  
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G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.  
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.  
August 24, 1909.

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Edited by the

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## LITERATURE

*A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.*—S.—Sauce. (Vol. VIII.)  
By H. Bradley. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THIS instalment of one of the most useful and important works ever undertaken since the invention of printing contains fifty per cent more words than the last instalment of the letter R, which occupies the same space. The increase in number of articles is partly due to the absence of any words requiring exceptionally long notices. An especially favourable opportunity is therefore presented of calling attention to the extreme care and judgment and expert research evinced in the treatment of words which have nothing very remarkable about their form, usage, or history.

We learn that the dignity by which "salary" is distinguished from "wages" is ecclesiastical in origin, as the former was "from c. 1390 to c. 1520 commonly applied to the stipend of a priest, esp. a chantry priest." Again, "satisfaction" and several kindred forms had religious meanings in their earliest use ; so that the number of words relating to religion from "Sabbath"—through the "sacred," "sanct," "saint," and "salvat" groups—to "Satan" is considerable. Mere coincidence seems to be responsible for the initial "sa-" in many words implying disapprobation or discontent, namely, the groups allied to "sarcasm," "sardonic," "satire," "saturnine," and "sad." It is suggested that the jocular "sad dog" is a perverse adaptation of Shakespeare's "that sad dogge That brings me food," "Richard II., V. v. 70, where "sad" =

"morose, dismal-looking"; also that "a sadder and a wiser man" was suggested by "sad" (meaning "grave," "serious"), "often coupled with 'wise,' e.g., 'Bacon, 'Adv. Learn.,' II. xxiii. \$5, Of this wisdom it seemeth some of the auncient Romanes in the saddest and wisest times were professors." For the meaning "grave in appearance" there is a very neat illustration from Chaucer : "Dethe Blaunche," 860, And whiche eyen my lady had, Debonayre, good, glad, and sad." The obsolete omission of the genitive 's before "sake," to which a few exceptions, mostly due to Biblical usage, are noticed, is methodically and fully illustrated. Kingsley and Stevenson are cited as authorities for "for old sake's [i.e. "friendship's"] sake"; and three senses of the obsolete "for sake's sake" are discriminated, namely, "for God's sake," "for the sake of some person understood," and "for its own sake," for which are quoted R. Howard (1665), "save the poor Fellow f.s.s."; Dryden (1690), "some Body, that f.s.-s. shall be nameless"; and Richardson (1742), "he was not so well pleased with my Virtue, f.s.s., as Lady Betty thinks he was."

To the prefatory note is appended a valuable addition to the article on "salient" and to the section on "s. point" or "punctum saliens," "in old medical use, the heart as it first appears in an embryo"; "The source of this use is Aristotle, 'Hist. Anim.,' VI. iii. . . 'this point [representing the heart in the egg] leaps and moves as alive.'" On the same page Dr. Bradley very properly draws attention to the admirable article on "same," in which the quotations "give evidence of some curious changes in the use and construction of the word which have hitherto escaped notice." The latest quotation for "the same that" with ellipsis of the verb is "1671, Milton, 'P. R.,' iii. 413, Such was thy zeal To Israel then, the same that now to me"; the earliest for "same" = "aforesaid," "1535, Coverdale, Eccl., The same preacher. . . ." We venture to suggest that a further improvement might have been made on previous treatment of this word, much easier to use than to define, by introducing the term "oneness" with—or instead of—"identity." This is suggested by "More explicitly, *one and the same*." "Expressing oneness" is at once distinguishable from "expressing perfect likeness," and the ambiguity of "identical" is avoided as well as the other translations—rather than definitions—by negative phrases. We cannot understand Milton being the earliest authority cited for "Of a person: Unchanged in character, condition of health, etc." As "God himself remains the same" is quoted, why is not Heb. i. 12, "They shall be changed : but thou art the same" (1611)? Among several novelties in correct etymology, a long note explaining ingeniously the use of and vowel-change in the wine "sack" is perhaps the most noteworthy. We are surprised at the Greek *ἄδην*, which is only Attic, and apparently a corruption

of *ἄδην*, being connected with Latin *sa-tis*, Eng. "sa-d"; and though the suggestion that "sate" is an etymological alteration of "sade" = "satiare," is plausible, we regard "sate" as a shortened form due to hesitation between "satiare," "satisfy," and "saturate" (of which the earliest meaning was "satisfy"), helped by the Latin *sat*.

We fear that many will find the following statement perplexing : "In modern English. . . Between vowels, and when phonetically final, a single *s* is mostly (*z*)." Of course "mostly" is an elastic expression, but anyhow the statement fails to suggest what we believe to be the fact—that, if we leave out of account final sibilants in inflexional varieties of nouns and verbs, the *z* pronunciation is not much more frequent than the other, if, indeed, it is not less frequent. In speech and literature wherein learned words and technical terms are rare the proportion of *z*'s is larger, but probably does not exceed two to one. Even if the aforesaid statement is defensible, it should have been qualified by notice that the voiceless *s*, *ss*, have often been supplanted by the written *c*, *-ce*, and *-ss*, *-ss*. Attention might have been called to the advantage taken of the double sound to distinguish the verb, as in "close," "grease," "house," "premise," "refuse," and "excise" (to cut out). We should not have been surprised to find mention of a half-voiced pronunciation of the written *s*, *ss*, being occasionally noticeable in some words. The abbreviation "S.J." for "Society of Jesus" ought certainly to have been registered since "S.P.G." is noticed.

About half-way between Otway's funeral "sables," 1676, and Wolcott's, 1796, might have come Young's, "the destined youth | . . . with his receipt for smiles | And blanching sables into bridal bloom" ('Night Thoughts,' v. 583ff.). The latest illustrations of the wine "sack" are of the eighteenth century, so we quote Byron's 'Diary' (1813), "your 'sober-blooded boy' who 'eats fish' and drinketh 'no sack.'" Scott's 'Legend of Montrose' (1819) might have been cited for "safe-conduct" and "saker"; chap. viii., "a messenger who comes. . . for the purpose of embassy is entitled to. . . s.-c."; chap. vi., "small guns called sackers or falcons." Young, l.c. 976, designates a pack of votaries "Sagacious all, to trace the smallest game"—a figurative use not noticed in quotations dated from 1607 to 1732, while the construction with the infinitive is unnoticed, as is the same under "sagacity," in spite of Cowper's "such s. to take revenge," 'Task,' Bk. VI. It is only fair to say that the main reason for our mention of such omissions is their extreme rarity. Byron, l.c., of 'Antony and Cleopatra,' diurnalizes—"admirably got up, and well acted—a salad of Shakespeare and Dryden"; while the only kindred quotation under "salad" is architectural, "a s. of styles" (1893, 'Nation of New York'). For "to be the salvation of" illustrations start from

1849; there is a melancholy interest about Byron's expression, *i.e.*, "A wife would be my salvation" (1813). The old use for which the latest quotation is 1539—"Bible (Great), Ps. xxvii. 1, The Lorde is my lyght, and my saluacion"—is still current, as in the popular jingle ending "Christ is my salvation." Under "sandal" for the foot we note a misprint, "*σάνβαλον*" for *σάνδαλον*, probably due to the following "*Æolic σάμβαλον*," which might as well have been omitted.

It is interesting to have it impressed on one by copious quotations that the spelling "salvation" is a learned reconstruction (begun, *e.g.* Rolls of Parliament, in the fifteenth century, and commonly used in the sixteenth) of the earlier "savacion" and "sauvacion." Efforts to introduce an *l* into the old forms of "safe," made from the fourteenth century to the seventeenth, proved abortive. The slang phrases "to give (a person) the sack," "to get the sack," are traced to seventeenth-century French and Middle-Dutch, the earliest English instance quoted being "1825, C. M. Westmacott, 'Eng. Spy,' i. 178, You munna split on me, or I shall get the zack for telling on ye."

The final portion of the letter P, completing Vol. VII., is announced for October 1st, so it is to be hoped that the final portion of R, completing Vol. VIII. and making the work unbroken as far as "sauce," will appear on January 1st, 1910.

*Baldassare Castiglione: his Life and Letters, 1478-1529.* By Julia Cartwright. 2 vols. (John Murray.)

It is strange that we should have had to wait till now for an adequate account of the famous author of 'The Courtier,' the most popular book in England, perhaps, in the time of Elizabeth and James. Translated by Sir Thomas Hoby, quoted and referred to everywhere in 'The Anatomy of Melancholy,' Castiglione was probably at that time better known in England than any other Italian writer, for not only was his book the pattern and guide for all gentlemen—a great school of manners—but he himself also had deigned to come among us.

Baldassare was born at Cassatico, a property of his family in the territory of Mantua, on December 6th, 1478, and was the son of Cristoforo Castiglione and Luigia Gonzaga. He was educated in Milan, where he probably learnt Latin from Giorgio Merula, and a little Greek. While still a boy he entered the Court of Il Moro and practised poetry in the vulgar tongue. His father died in 1499 from a wound he received at the battle of the Taro; and, Sforza falling in the same year, Castiglione returned to Mantua, where he won the friendship of Francesco Gonzaga, and accompanied him on his expedition to Naples on behalf of Louis XII. But at Garigliano in 1503 Gonzaga abandoned the French cause, and Castiglione went to Rome, where he met Guidobaldo of Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino, then paying

his respects to the new Pope Julius II., della Rovere. Thus began a friendship broken only by death. A year later we find Castiglione in command of fifty men at Cesena, to which the Duke was laying siege on behalf of the Pope; and in September he returned to Urbino, where he was welcomed by the Duchess Elisabetha Gonzaga and Emilia Pio her friend. It was there he was to found his "school of courtesy." The palace of Urbino has been often described; it was indeed the wonder of the age. Castiglione tells us it was "not so much a palace as a city in the form of a palace... full of vessels of silver, antique statues of marble and bronze, marvellous paintings, instruments of music of every sort and kind, and a most excellent, rare, and numerous library."

It was in 1506 that Castiglione came to London, to receive for Duke Guidobaldo from Henry VII. the Order of the Garter. He returned to find his friend and master ailing, and in 1508 Guidobaldo was dead. Francesco Maria della Rovere succeeded him, and was not less his friend. Castiglione followed him against the Venetians, and suffered grievously in the first campaign. Returning to Urbino, he was carefully nursed by the Duchess, and was rewarded with the Castello di Novellara in the Pesarese, of which in 1513 he was created Conte. When the Pope died, he went to Rome as ambassador of Urbino, and remained there during almost the entire reign of Leo X. There he met Raphael, Michelangelo, and the rest, contriving that Giulio Romano should enter the Gonzaga service. He himself went to Mantua in 1515; for the plots of the Pope, which he was powerless to frustrate, made it impossible for him to return to Urbino. In Mantua he married Ippolita dei Torelli, whom he lost in 1520; by her he had three daughters. He was in Rome again in that year, however, as extraordinary ambassador, and in 1525 went to treat with Charles V., who received him graciously. But he was able to achieve nothing, or very little, and in 1527 Rome was sacked, a catastrophe which Castiglione mourned more truly than the Duke of Urbino, whose neglect was in great part responsible for all that misery. To console him, as it is said, Charles wished to make him Bishop of Avila. Going to Spain sad at heart (for the Pope seems to have suspected and blamed him, though not at last), he fell sick and died in Toledo, February 7th, 1529. His body was carried to Italy, and lies in the church of the Madonna delle Grazie, near Mantua.

Apart from the poetry of Castiglione, which, to say truth, is but mediocre, there remain to be considered his letters, in great part unpublished, of which Mrs. Ady has made some use, and his 'Cortegiano.' The letters, excellent though they be, are known to very few; but the 'Cortegiano' is even yet read as widely as any other book that the sixteenth century produced in Italy. Castiglione tells us it was written in a "few days," but in fact he wrote, rewrote, and cor-

rected it all his life. It was read in MS. and criticized by Bembo and others, and, although begun in 1508, did not actually assume its final form till 1524, as Signor Marcello tells us in his 'Cronologia.' It was first published by Aldus in 1528. Therein is set forth the perfect courtier, who seems to have passed much time at Urbino discussing the precepts of love and beauty; yet the book is full of joy and lively discussion, and is in some sort the 'Decameron' of the sixteenth century. It brought into the rude and virile countries of the North something of that culture which was beginning to be prized, and it became the guide and measure of manners by which a man might make himself a true courtier or gentleman, and from which there was no appeal. Even in the eighteenth century we find Dr. Johnson recommending it to Boswell as "the best book that was ever written upon good breeding."

All this Mrs. Ady in her admirable, if somewhat lengthy book, sets forth; and we should have nothing but praise for a work which, if tedious at times and lifeless, is still full of industry and good courage, but that it is often careless in what may seem small things. Apart from such verbal errors as "San Spirito" for Santo Spirito, and misprints (among them 1903 for 1503 on p. 32), we find works confused the one with the other; while on p. 69 the great Federigo of Urbino is said to have died "in the camp of La Stellata near Ferrara," whereas Bernardo Zambotto tells us:—

"The Duke of Urbino, Captain General of all the army of the League, returning sick in the ducal chambers of the garden towards our Duke's chapel of Our Lady in the palace with continual fever, died to-day at the sixteenth hour; and I saw him lying dead under a covering of crimson velvet."

In a mere book-maker these things are to be expected, but in so scholarly a writer as Mrs. Ady they are rather surprising.

*Mysore and Coorg from the Inscriptions.* By B. L. Rice. (Constable & Co.)

MR. B. LEWIS RICE has, under the above title, published a summary of the results contained in the twelve volumes of the 'Epigraphia Carnatica,' of which he is the author. After the rendition of Mysore to the native Government in 1881, and his return from serving as Secretary to the Education Commission under Sir William Hunter in Calcutta, he was appointed (in addition to his office of Education Secretary to Government) Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore, being relieved for that purpose of the superintendence of the Police Department. Already he had given the world a taste of his quality by compiling the first edition of the Gazetteers of Mysore and Coorg published in 1877, and by bringing out a volume called 'Mysore Inscriptions,' based principally upon somewhat indistinct photographs collected by the order of



Mr. L. Bowring. The first volume of the 'Epigraphia Carnatica' appeared in 1886, and the last in 1906. The present manual contains references which render it possible to trace in the twelve volumes of the 'Epigraphia' every inscription considered in it.

At the point which Indian history has now reached it is unnecessary to enlarge on the importance of inscriptions generally. Those referred to in the present volume are, according to Mr. Rice, mostly on stone or metal:—

"Their primary object is, in general, to record the erection of temples or other public structures, the endowment of gods or Brahmins with lands or gifts, or to commemorate acts of heroism or self-sacrifice. But occasion is taken to give at the same time details as to the ruling powers of the day, their ancestry and past achievements, and other information invaluable for historical purposes."

The first ruling dynasty with which Mr. Rice deals is that of the Mauryas. He himself discovered in 1892 three edicts of Asoka, which are found in a somewhat different form in other parts of India. This discovery seems, as Mr. Rice thinks, to make it virtually certain that the north of the Mysore State was included in the Maurya empire. But he is of opinion that the Jain inscriptions at S'ravana Belgola confirm an ancient tradition that Chandragupta (the Greek Sandrocottos), the founder of the Maurya dynasty, accompanied the famous Jain teacher Bhadrabāhu to the hill of Chandragiri, and, twelve years after the decease of his teacher, died there himself. It seems, at any rate, to be certain, that Bhadrabāhu led a migration of Jains to the South of India and died there. According to Prof. Jacobi, all Jain authors agree in placing his death in the year 297 B.C. Sandrocottos was contemporary with him, and disappeared in the same year. Of course Mr. Rice's view has been severely criticized; but he does not put it forward as a certainty, and it is not in itself improbable.

The Mauryas were succeeded by the Śātavāhanas, a name well known in Sanskrit literature. They in turn were succeeded by the Kadambas, whom we find in possession of the north-west of Mysore during the early centuries of the Christian era, while the Mahāvalis or Bānas occupied the east, and the Gangas the centre and south. The origin of the Kadamba family is ascribed to a Brahman boy who ate the head of a peacock intended for some one else (an incident common enough in folk-lore), and was "wreathed by the State elephant," which had, no doubt, been sent out to select an heir to the throne, in accordance with a custom frequently mentioned in Indian story-books. The Kadambas do not disappear from history until the rise of Vijayanagar in the fourteenth century, and the founders of that empire may have been connected with them.

The Mahāvalis or Bānas traced their descent to the Asura Bali, before whom Vishnu appeared as a Brahman dwarf, and begged for three paces of ground.

When this was granted, he covered with two strides heaven and earth, and there being no room for the third, he planted his foot on Bali's head. Bāna, Bali's successor, seems to have been, like Bali himself, entirely mythical; but he was succeeded by less legendary sovereigns, the last of whom, Sambayya by name, appears to have been reigning in A.D. 961 under the Pallava over-lord Iriva-Nolamba or Dilipa, and traces are found of this family as late as the fifteenth century. They seem to have suffered much at the hands of the Gangas, who ruled over the greater part of Mysore from the second to the eleventh century. Most of these rulers were zealous Jains, and some evidences of their zeal yet remain. That famous monument the colossal statue of Gomata was erected by Chāmunda Rāya, the minister and general of the Ganga king Rāchamalla Śatyavākya IV., at S'ravana Belgola in 983 A.D. The head of this statue is represented in the illustration facing p. 47 of Mr. Rice's book. It seems to be more imposing than the statue at Kārkala or than that at Yenūr. The Kārkala statue is said to be 41½ ft. high, while that at Yenūr is apparently lower by three or four feet; but Mr. Rice tells us that the S'ravana Belgola statue is 57½ ft. high. Mr. Wallhouse, writing in *The Indian Antiquary* (vol. v. p. 36), states that there is a Jain statue in the fort at Gwalior 57 ft. high; but that does not seem to be free-standing, like the two Kanara colossi and that at S'ravana Belgola. With regard to the last statue Fergusson remarks: "Nothing grander or more imposing exists out of Egypt."

The more important of the other dynasties that struggled for domination in Mysore were the Chālukyas, the Rāshtrakūtas, the Pallavas, and the Cholas. The Chālukyas rose to power in the fifth century, but were for about 200 years eclipsed by the Rāshtrakūtas. They regained their power in 973, but ceased to be a dominant race about 1190 A.D. The Cholas in the eleventh century overthrew the Gangas and Pallavas, but were in their turn subdued by the Hoysalas, an indigenous dynasty, whose first inscription bears the date 1006; but from that time forth

"Hoysala inscriptions become more and more frequent, until they mount up to bewildering numbers, down to the establishment in 1336 of the Vijayanagar empire, the founders of which were probably connected with the Hoysalas."

According to Mr. Rice, these inscriptions are beautifully executed. Art seems to have flourished under this dynasty. The temples erected by the Hoysala monarchs earned the unqualified commendation of Fergusson.

The Vijayanagar inscriptions are nearly as numerous as those of the Hoysalas. This kingdom was founded by Hakka and Bukka, of whom the former took the name of Harihara; and they were aided in their enterprise by Mādhaava, called Vidyā-ranya, the abbot of the *matha*, or monastery at S'ringeri founded by S'ankara

Achārya in the eighth century, and brother of Śāvana, the commentator on the Vedas. The revival of Hindu learning under King Bukka is a commonplace of Indian literary history; and Mr. Rice commends his liberal-mindedness, shown by his reconciliation of the Jains and Vaishnavas in 1368, when the latter had been persecuting the former. He summoned the leaders of the rival sects before him, and, telling them that no difference could be made between them, ordered that henceforth they should pursue their own religious practices with equal freedom. The Vijayanagar kingdom was eventually overthrown by the combined forces of the Musulman States of Bijāpur, Golkonda, Ahmednagar, and Bidar, in the battle of Talikota, which took place on the 23rd of January, 1565.

"The victorious Muhammadans marched to Vijayanagar, which they utterly sacked and destroyed. Thus fell this once great and populous capital, the ruins of which are still a source of admiration to visitors."

To many readers the most interesting portion of Mr. Rice's book will be Part III., entitled 'Features of Administration.' The kings of the various dynasties seem to have agreed in looking sharply after their revenue. The measurement and assessment of the land were carried out by the *rajukas* or survey officers, literally "holders of the rope," as Prof. Bühler has shown. The recognized Hindu rate from the earliest times was one-sixth of the produce, but this rate seems to have been improved upon in later times, to the disadvantage of the subjects:—

"Some idea of the burden of taxation can be gathered from certain inscriptions. Towards the close of the Hoysala period we find the following imposts levied on lands, whether occupied by houses or cultivated: land rent, plough tax, house tax, forced labour, accountant's fee, provender, unexpected visitor, army, double payment, change of district, threshing floor, tribute, coming of age, festivity, subscription, boundary marks, birth of a son, fodder for elephants, fodder for horses, sale within the village, favour of the palace, alarm, seizure, destruction, and injustice caused by the *nāḍ* or the magistrate, and whatever else may come." We read also of severe taxes under the Vijayanagar rule; but it appears that "in the sixteenth century, under the Vijayanagar rule, the marriage tax was abolished, causing much rejoicing among all classes."

Of regular judicial procedure there is little trace in the inscriptions. The king himself was the judge in important cases, as in that of the controversy between the Vaishnavas and Jains mentioned above. Trial by ordeal was frequently resorted to. The earliest method mentioned is that of making oath in the presence of the god, holding at the same time the consecrated food. The idea was that, if the accused were guilty, the food would choke him on his partaking of it. Instances of this ordeal appear in 1241 and 1275. A later form consisted of making oath as above and plunging the hand into boiling *ghī*. The ordeal of grasping a red-hot iron bar in the presence

of the god Hoysales'vara is recorded in 1309.

The earliest reference to famine is in the S'ravana Belgola inscription, which tells of the migration of the Jain sect from the north. A terrible famine is mentioned in Grant Duff's 'History of the Mahrattas.' It began in 1396, and from its severity was distinguished by the name of Durgā Devī; but no steps taken for the relief of famine are mentioned in the inscriptions. One records the price of grains during the famine, and states that men ate men. Things were apparently left to take their own course. Nor did the Government interfere much to protect the people against robbers. On the other hand, irrigation was carefully attended to, and towns were provided with a good supply of water. Commerce on a large scale was carried on by merchant princes, who were often much favoured by the kings. One of them, who was skilled in testing gems, "was so liked by the Hoysala emperor in the south, and Ballaha himself in the north, that he was able to form an alliance between the two kings."

Among manners and customs, those involving self-sacrifice especially claim our attention. The Jain vow which involves suicide by gradual starvation is frequently alluded to. We read that a beautiful Jain widow succeeded her husband as magistrate. "Though a woman, she well protected her charge, with pride in her own heroic bravery." But on being attacked by some bodily disease, she retired in favour of her daughter, and ended her life in the orthodox Jain manner. In 1068 the Chālukya king Somes'vara I., when smitten with a malignant fever, drowned himself in the river Tungabhadra. This suicide forms the subject of some affecting lines in the fourth canto of Bilhana's 'Vikramān-kadevacharita.' The practice of burning widows with their dead husbands has, unfortunately, been prevalent in India at all periods, but it is sad, though perhaps hardly surprising to learn that it became specially frequent during the Hindu revival under the empire of Vijayanagar. The memorial stones set up in commemoration of these acts of self-sacrifice are occasionally accompanied by elaborate inscriptions. In some cases men entered the fire or had their heads cut off, in order to testify their affection to a dead patron. At the death of the Hoysala king Ballāla a prince of the royal blood named Lakshma slew himself; and a thousand life-guards called Garudas followed his example, being accompanied in death by their wives and servants. It would, of course, be easy to bring illustrations of these instances of self-devotion from Indian literature; and European parallels will at once suggest themselves to our readers.

The decorations bestowed on men who had done good service to the State seem to have borne some resemblance to rewards bestowed in Europe. The most dignified was a *patta* or gold band to be worn on the forehead. We find mention also of a golden anklet, apparently worn

on the right leg, and a golden chain embossed with medallions, which was worn on the left leg. Allusions are also found in the inscriptions to feats of memory and calculation performed by certain accomplished persons. Most of those who have spent a part of their lives in India have witnessed some of these displays.

The inscriptions naturally throw considerable light on the religions that prevailed at various periods. The earliest form of religion appears to have been the worship of the *nāga* or cobra. Jainism was introduced by Bhadrabāhu, and continued to be a popular faith during more than a thousand years of the Christian era. The inscriptions contain many references to Jain authors, who wrote in the Kannada language, which, according to Mr. Rice, they were the first to cultivate, and in Sanskrit also. Asoka introduced Buddhism, but the Buddhists appear never to have been numerous. Even so late as 1055 a Buddhist monastery was erected in Belgami; and a great Buddhist town is mentioned as late as 1533. But this form of belief was never so popular as Jainism, and the Buddhists were defeated at a public disputation in the eighth or ninth century, and banished to Ceylon. Jainism was the established religion in the time of the Gangas and under other dynasties; but in the ninth and tenth centuries it seems to have become unpopular with the ruling families, and the Jains found it convenient to temporize, by identifying the Jina with Siva, Brahmā, Buddha, and Vishnu. The inscriptions contain valuable lists of the Jain hierarchy, which have proved useful to students of that religion.

The earliest form of Hinduism mentioned is the worship of Siva; but Vishnu soon established himself in the popular estimation, and the two gods were even fused under the name of Harihara. The famous reformer S'ankara achāry revived Siva worship in the eighth century, and founded the S'ringeri *matha* or monastery. But in the middle of the twelfth century the Lingāyit faith became the popular religion, and numbers of Jains adopted it. This may account for the fact that Merutunga, who flourished about 1300 A.D., deals so tenderly with the bearers of the *linga*. The great revival of Vishnu worship that took place in the beginning of the twelfth century was due to the influence of the celebrated Rāmānuja, who converted from Jainism the Hoysala king Bittideva henceforth known by the name of Vishnuvardhana. Mr. Rice mentions some Mohammedan and Christian inscriptions:—

"Of Christian records, an old inscription has been found at Anekal surmounted by a cross, and referring to the *Kumbara* or Potter's dam. Its date is uncertain. But Dominican friars are said to have built a church there in 1400."

We have, we think, said enough to show that Mr. Rice's latest work, besides being useful as an index to the 'Epigraphia Carnatica,' is complete in itself as an

historical manual, dealing not only with the struggles of rival dynasties, but also with the manners, customs, and faiths prevalent in an extensive district of Southern India.

*The White Prophet.* By Hall Caine. Illustrated by R. C. Woodville. 2 vols. (Heinemann.)

To accept a legend for fact, and thence evolve a second work of fiction, all in air, is a method most unlikely to produce a probable romance; yet Mr. Caine has accepted the Egyptian Nationalist tale of English rule as the basis for this romance of Egypt, with the result that its atmosphere, being twice removed from fact, is altogether unreal and absurd. There can be no doubt as to his source of inspiration, for in chap. iii., which treats of "the Consul-General," we recognize the accents of the Nationalist press; and throughout the book the catchwords of that party greet us as old friends.

Mr. Caine cannot have watched the fabrication of these gems, as has the present writer, or he would not have taken them and all they stand for in such deadly earnest. But, even for one convinced of the justice of his cause, he is too violent. It shocks us to find a harmless and benign old man, by force of circumstance obnoxious to his opponents, described as a "damnable scoundrel" by the English hero. In this case, as in others more important, the real person intended is so thinly disguised that strong words applied to him, or the introduction of purely fictitious characteristics—e.g., "the Consul-General's" tossing in bed, gnashing his teeth, ejaculating "Damn him! Damn him!" or "Fool, fool, fool!" and his hatred, "from the first," of the Egyptians—have the force of personal accusation.

This brings us to an interesting point: except for their free use of words like "damn" and "fool," the "English" characters in this book have nothing English about them. They stamp and gnash their teeth, fling themselves upon the ground, and weep and rave, like Orientals (we have noticed the same peculiarity in their conduct as portrayed in one or two romances we have read in Arabic), till by the end of the book we are almost tempted to believe that, while Mr. Caine may have conversed with Orientals (through a dragoman), he has never seen or heard, much less consorted with, an Englishman. Moreover, in the whole of this long rigmarole about Egyptians, a folk as humorous as they are demure and subtle, there is not one joke, nor the shadow of a smile from the author. We are forced to join the cry of "Allah! Allah!"—a cry of boredom—which marks the Oriental in the book, as "Damn" denotes the Englishman. The humour that we find is all unconscious:—

"What do they say he died of?"  
"God!" said the surgeon. "That's what the Mohammedans call it."



For this light touch we have to thank the dragoman. Mr. Caine was misinformed. What Mohammedans would say is, "His death was from Allah"; and an Arabic-speaking Christian would say just the same. Mr. Caine uses Mohammedan as a synonym for Egyptian more than once, thus ignoring the existence of the Copts as part of the Egyptian nation and their right to equal consideration with the Muslims—another significant trait. "Inshallah" is not an expletive, though so employed in the heroine's incredibly vulgar letter on p. 64 of vol. i. *Wallah*, "I assure you," and *Khatoun*, "white lady," are examples of the author's manner of translating Arabic.

Mr. Caine greatly over-estimates the difficulty and danger for Europeans of entering an Egyptian mosque in prayer-time. Given fluent Arabic and a previous knowledge of the forms of prayer, any Englishman who is not above wearing a turban and taking off his boots can attend the Friday prayers in any place where he is not known personally, with little fear of meeting anything but kindness. The author's picture of the fanaticism of the Mohammedans is much exaggerated, as concerning Egypt at the present day; and his suggestion of a return to the bare Coran, as preaching tolerance, sounds the depth of his ignorance of the whole subject. In this context we may note in the author's favour, that he avoids the common error of confusing civilization, in the modern sense, with Christianity.

Of the people in the story something has been said already. The author's method of portraying them is simple. The heroine is "a fine handsome girl, with a speaking face and a smile like eternal sunshine, well grown, splendidly developed." Her breath often comes "in gusts." The key-note of the hero's mind is "love"; the Consul-General is a "stern saturnine man," and so on throughout the cast—these adjective labels being all we have to go by, since the characters—as suggested by their acts—are inconceivable. Of the plot, founded as it is on misconception of the state of Egypt, and defective understanding of its men and problems, without, as we have said before, one spark of humour, we will only say that it is wildly melodramatic.

The book has been translated into Arabic, and hailed with pæans by a section of the native press, thus attaining an importance, in regard to Egypt, which seems to us beyond its merits. It is for this reason that we examine its pretensions at length.

#### HISTORICAL BOOKS.

*An Introductory History of England.* By C. R. L. Fletcher.—Vols. III. and IV. 1660-1815. With Maps. (John Murray.)—Mr. Fletcher is to be congratulated on finishing his sketch of our history very much in the same humour in which he began it. We commended the second volume, on July 20th, 1907, for its good sense and wide knowledge, while taking exception to the author's

tendency to use slang. Similar merits, and a more chastened style, are to be found in the third and fourth volumes, which end with Waterloo. Mr. Fletcher says that his history "began as a book for boys (eleven years ago), and has ended as one for young men." It would be truer to say that it is suited to the needs of the sixth-form boy or undergraduate who knows no history, and wants to be interested in the subject. The textbook does not appeal to this kind of reader; Mr. Fletcher, with his long experience as a popular Oxford tutor, knows how to attract the adolescent mind. He does not attempt a formal narrative, but he emphasizes the episodes and characters which seem to him most important, and argues doubtful questions in the candid and familiar style which a good tutor adopts. It is unusual for a competent historian thus to present himself, as it were, in his smoking-jacket; but there are plenty of dignified histories that are neither so stimulating nor so instructive as this highly unconventional book.

Mr. Fletcher makes no secret of his opinions, and expresses them strongly. He believes in aristocratic government, with Aristotle, and hates the party system. George III., he thinks, stereotyped party government by corruption "at the very time when the better part of the aristocracy was revolting" against it; only "party leaders now bribe with other people's money instead of with their own." We make no comment. Mr. Fletcher's opinions impart a freshness to his treatment of the Hanoverian age. He has no hero, except perhaps Carteret or the younger Pitt as a peace minister; but he has many pet aversions, notably Bolingbroke—of whom he thinks as badly as did Dr. Johnson; Harley, "a solemn windbag"; the Pelhams, "two toads against an eagle" (Carteret); the younger Fox, Benjamin Franklin, and Sir Philip Francis, whom, by the way, he does not regard as the author of the Junius Letters, preferring Sir William Anson's theory that they came from Lord Temple's circle. He is consciously heterodox on some large questions. Thus, in an otherwise admirable chapter on Scotland, he argues strongly for the view that in 1689 a majority of Scotsmen were in favour of "moderate Episcopacy," though all the facts seem to be against him. Trusting somewhat more implicitly in Defoe than he advises his readers to do, Mr. Fletcher is inclined to antedate the rapid growth of English trade and industry, which is usually, and on the whole most plausibly, held to date from the last third of the eighteenth century. His readable chapter on the industrial revolution is marred by an attempt to push this theory too far. On the other hand, he does well to emphasize the fact, too often forgotten, that Trafalgar did not end the naval war against Napoleon, and that our fleets played a considerable part, especially in the Mediterranean, during the nine following years.

Mr. Fletcher takes the characteristic modern view of Charles II.'s reign, holding the King to be no fool, though a careless administrator, and assigning to the ministers and the Cavalier majority in Parliament their proper share of the responsibility for the unsatisfactory and intolerant policy of the Restoration. His chapters on Ireland and on India also deserve special mention as lucid and spirited summaries of highly controversial topics. Few mistakes in detail are to be noted. But James II. was captured at Faversham, not Feversham (iii. 76); and Dryden was surely not the "first writer for bread" (iii. 115), as there were many in Elizabethan London. The style, as

we have said, is chastened, in comparison with the style of the earlier volumes, but we may note that when any one wants anything, Mr. Fletcher always makes him "squeal" for it.

*An Historical Introduction to the Marprelate Tracts.* By William Pierce. (Constable & Co.)—This volume is an exhaustive study of the conditions under which the "Martin Marprelate Tracts" were produced, and passes under review the persons concerned in their production and propagation. The actual authorship of the Tracts has always been a problem to historians, and Mr. Pierce's main object is to examine the evidence which might lead to some conclusion on the subject. This he does at length, but confesses himself baffled; in fact, he hardly carries us further towards a positive conclusion than have some, at least, of the writers who have dealt earlier and more briefly with the problem. It is no very new information to the historical student that John Penry was probably not the chief author of the Tracts, and that Job Throckmorton quite possibly was. It may be that we shall await in vain "the lucky discovery of the next student of these interesting documents to set our perplexities at rest"; but in any case Mr. Pierce has done a good work in dealing carefully and exhaustively with the evidence at his disposal. He promises a yet better work in the publication of a critical edition of the Tracts themselves. Perhaps Mr. Pierce's talent might be used more appropriately in that sphere. His historical work in the volume before us is marred by a manner and method which must be described as amateurish. His tone is controversial. He is concerned to correct the traditional view of the Tracts; he might, he says, "have gone much farther and shown how historians of repute have perpetrated 'howlers' in writing of these well-known and yet unknown pamphlets." This would have been a more useful work than the elaborate defence of the character of the Tracts which he offers. They are not, he tells us, scurrilous, still less blasphemous, but inspired by a spirit of piety and earnestness, and withal tolerant. Apart from the accuracy of this judgment, we confess that this "moral" tone in the treatment of historical questions displeases us, even though we have Lord Acton's authority here quoted for it. To bring the controversial writings of the sixteenth century to the touchstone of present-day standards of morality and courtesy is a gratuitous task. This Mr. Pierce has done at length; yet in justifying the limitations which even an enthusiast must recognize to the "tolerance" of the Tracts he appeals, hardly consistently, to the feeling of the time.

Mr. Pierce's method is prolix. He heaps detail on detail, and anecdote on anecdote, yet his narrative, though interesting, hardly conveys the impression of romance which the fascination of his theme would warrant. Neither the Puritans whom he praises nor the prelates whom he abuses appear clearly in his pages, and he manages, in spite of his enthusiasm, to minimize the dramatic quality of this story of mysterious writers and fugitive printers. Where he is descriptive he fails from too much emphasis, and seems to grow confused in the superfluity of his detail. Thus he repeats himself, giving twice a description (quoted from Lingard) of that class of prison cells known at the time by the name of "little ease" (pp. 130 and 263). His style, too, with its peculiar mingling of the grandiose and colloquial, is not pleasing. We read of "sapient

old ambassadors as full of guile as their skin could hold," or of "a none-such Armada." The constant references to Whitgift as a "choleric little tyrant" or to his "sallow visage" and "beady eyes" are neither convincing nor effective.

We cannot altogether approve Mr. Pierce's general knowledge of history. Apart from mere slips in detail, such as postdating the accession of Elizabeth by ten days (p. 27), he puts forward unquestioning views and statements which surprise us. Thus his statement (p. 55) that the doctrine of "religious and more especially political liberty existed not at all in Rome" seems to require some explanation or qualification. It is an exploded view which leads to the reference to "the largely foreign rule of Philip and Mary." It shows a want of historical proportion to explain that "it has been the misfortune of England that its movements of religious reform have been in a measure reactions." Surely this is not peculiar to England, but represents almost a law of religious experience. Nevertheless, the historical student will turn to this volume for competent information on the subject of the Martin Marprelate Tracts, though he may not admire the tone in which it is presented.

*The Story of Burford.* By William J. Monk. (Burford, George Packer.)—The publication of a third edition of the short history of a small country town, so transformed that it is virtually a new book, is a welcome illustration of the interest which is being taken, more and more widely, in local history. Mr. W. J. Monk is equipped for his task by great zeal on behalf of his native town, and he has made a very pleasant book, rather after the fashion of 'Barbara goes to Oxford,' out of its records. His pages take visitors through the streets and into the church in a leisurely way, appropriate to a town which still preserves a certain out-of-the-way sleepiness. Half a century ago or more, a good little history of Burford was written by a Mr. Fisher: Mr. Monk has absorbed its facts, and added to them a good many from more recent sources, so that there is not much known about the town which he does not contrive to tell his readers; in fact, the book is so good that it is worth a thorough revision. Not a few improvements might be made; for instance, we cannot understand what Mr. Monk means by saying that Wychwood Forest is "one of the five woods mentioned in Domesday Book," nor why he believes in a "Synod" unknown to Bede or the English chronicle, and misdates the battle of Burford by fourteen years. Also it would be well to shake off the credulity of a local devotee; to reconsider the statement that the clump near Burford was ever confused with Blackheath, and the theory that the inscription on Lenthall's grave was due to dread of the future rather than regret for the past.

The whole account of the Priory, and of the trade of the town, needs rewriting in view of the 'Victoria County History.' Mr. Monk would find, too, in 'A Short Survey of 26 Counties observed in a Seven Weeks' Journey begun on August 11, 1634,' a contemporary account of the Tanfield monument, with a note that the young Lord and Lady Falkland were at the church on the day when it was seen by the travellers.

*The Provinces of the Roman Empire from Cæsar to Diocletian.* By Theodor Mommsen. Translated by W. P. Dickson. 2 vols. With 8 Maps by Prof. Kiepert. (Macmillan & Co.)—The new edition of this standard

work, revised, so far as was necessary, by Prof. Haverfield, will be welcome to all scholars. There is, indeed, no great summary of the Roman Empire in its provinces to compare with it; and when it first appeared, those special studies on several of them, to which the reader can now turn for fuller and newer information, had not been written. Since then several important works on Egypt, with much new material from papyri, have been published; there is Chapot's monograph on Roman Asia; there are, as Prof. Haverfield's additional notes show, new things to be said about Britain; also we have obtained more light on the Syrian province, from Mr. Bevan's 'House of Seleucus.' But in spite of all this recent discovery the great man's history remains surprisingly accurate.

The editor tells us that Prof. Dickson's version of this fifth volume contained many bad mistakes. This is curious, for the earlier volumes of the English edition were among the best translations we have ever read, and we used to congratulate Mommsen on his good fortune in appearing before the English public in so trustworthy a form. Not only was Prof. Dickson's rendering accurate, it also reproduced the rude liveliness of the master—*der polterende Stil* at which his critics carped. He was a man of strong likes and dislikes, and apt to outrun his evidence. That we know from his occasional excursions into politics, also from his outbreaks against England during the Boer War. But if he had these flaws, they were probably the necessary concomitants of that brilliant imagination which seems to be the distinction that separates a great from a mediocre historian: a dozen men can grub out the facts for one that can group them into a living picture. To Mommsen's vast and accurate research not only this book, in spite of its scanty references, but also his 'Staatsrecht' and his 'Monumentum Ancyranum' bear witness. The lively character-drawing of his earlier volumes finds little place in these. He is speaking of provinces and societies, not of individual men. Probably the lamentable loss of his library robbed us of his portraits of the Roman Emperors who ruled these provinces. The greatest difficulty in his way was the chronological uncertainty of his sources: e.g., it is very difficult to distinguish undated inscriptions of the late Republic from those of the early Empire; yet the conditions of the two epochs may have varied greatly. He seems even to have made the mistake of assuming Strabo to be always a witness for the latter epoch, whereas in an author who borrows so much from older books, and does not rely on autopsy, many of his apparent observations are really a century or two old. But for all that, Mommsen's 'Roman Provinces' will be hard to replace, and we are glad to see a newer and more accurate version put into the hands of a new generation of English readers.

*The Conflict of Religions in the Early Roman Empire.* By T. R. Glover. (Methuen & Co.)—The study of these lectures is peculiarly pleasant after a recent perusal of Signor Ferrero's picture of the Roman Empire. Instead of the scepticism, and mistrust of human nature, of the Italian historian, we have an appreciation of the unselfish factors in human character by an English gentleman. The whole book would be set aside by the modern Italian school as "wanting in actuality." But a larger and a more human philosophy can appreciate the wonderful magnetism of the life of Christ, and the far-reaching effects of His example and His teaching. Not that Mr. Glover at

all poses as the orthodox theologian. It is the life of Christ, the simplicity and directness of His teaching, which he puts in the foreground; and we think he should have put more stress on the interesting fact that the Gospels, as literary pieces, have the same qualities in a remarkable degree. That age was so rhetorical, artificial, banal in quality, that we cannot marvel at the Gospels being credited with something supernatural in their composition; and it is this literary excellence which seems to us a cause of first-rate importance in accounting for the spread of Christianity.

The volume before us, consisting of isolated chapters in the history of a long and great conflict, does not pretend to completeness. It is even wanting in logical development. Each chapter is a lecture on some prominent figure in the fray. But we have no Philo-Judeus, no Josephus, no Julian; yet the last, though perhaps too late, is a most significant character, both in the purified paganism which he tried to restore, and in his remarkable failure. To demand these additional chapters is, however, to demand an additional volume, and we hope Mr. Glover may supply it. Regarding the authors whom he does treat, it is not always that he gives us the full record of their mind, or perhaps we should say the fair record. Thus from Epictetus he quotes a sentence rather coarse for a volume like this, and not only coarse, but false also. From Apuleius he gives us many things, but never hints that 'The Golden Ass' is full of matter so shocking as to make it unfit for young students. It would even be "questionably possible" (to quote a curious phrase from Mr. Glover) to produce an expurgated edition of it.

But these few critical objections are after all trifling. All the chapters are interesting, and full of learning. We prefer the first (on the Roman religion), the fifth (on the followers of Christ), the eighth (on Celsus), and the tenth (on Tertullian) to the rest. In the first chapter Mr. Glover is indeed eloquent on Virgil, and it is interesting to compare his deep appreciation of the religious side of that poet, with the rather superficial view of Signor Ferrero. Further Mr. Glover shows the wonderful juxtaposition in Hellenistic and Roman life of the grossest and crudest nature-worship, the most refined and deep theology, the coolest scepticism. Hence the strange and complicated problems of the age. He also shows how superstition, though it purify itself into a noble creed, may be unable to shake off its primitive uncleanness, and so fail in its task of conquering the higher life of its age. Even a pure religion like that of Christ was very slow in conquering the Roman Empire, not, as Mr. Glover says, very prompt in doing so. Dio Chrysostom and Plutarch, both living years after Paul had preached all through Asia Minor, Macedonia, and parts of Greece, know nothing about him. We are not persuaded that *Christianoi* was "a base Latin improvisation of the people of Antioch." Are not Roxolanoi, Bosphoranoi, and Sardiniani, for example, good Greek forms? Nor can we agree in calling *θεοφόρητος*, meaning "God-bearer" (a solitary use in Lucian which is contrary to sound Greek usage), "a famous word." But Mr. Glover probably knows that kind of Greek better than we do, for he is steeped in the writings of these men, whose style was much inferior to their substance. We thank him for his studies, and hope to read more of them.

*Italy from 1494 to 1790.* By Mrs. H. M. Vernon. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Mrs. Vernon has written an excellent textbook on a difficult and neglected period of Italian history. It is true that the years



between 1494 and 1559—the years of the high Renaissance—have been dealt with many times before, but she has wisely treated them here as a sort of introduction to her book, devoting to them some 94 pages only, her real subject being the history of Italy from 1559 to 1790. This obscure period, in which Italy came to be little more than “a geographical expression,” has received but brief notice from English writers, and is certainly nowhere dealt with at once so accurately and so readably as here. The book is an excellent piece of work, and should be useful both to the young student and the general reader. As a volume in the “Cambridge Historical Series” it might with advantage have included the short but important period between 1790 and 1815, after which Mr. Stillman's book in this series, ‘The Union of Italy,’ takes up the story. We have noted one or two slips in the Italian names; e.g., on p. 73 “Capella Chigi” should be Cappella Chigi.

### PSYCHOLOGY.

*A Textbook of Experimental Psychology.* By Charles S. Myers, Professor of Psychology in King's College, London. (Arnold.)—The publication in this country of a textbook of experimental psychology from the hand of a native professor of psychology is surely a sign of the times, an indication that even in this country—always the last, as Mill said, to enter into the general movement of the European mind—the experimental study of mental process is beginning to secure academic recognition.

Historians of the development of European thought have usually accorded pre-eminence to British psychologists, and have described their achievements as the chief glory of her philosophers. Yet, curiously enough, while during the last decades there have been professors of philosophy in each of the principal German universities who have practised and taught the new methods of experimental research initiated by Fechner and Wundt; and while the American universities have taken up these methods even more enthusiastically and extensively, some of them having two or more chairs of psychology largely devoted to their cultivation, most of our British universities have seemed to be unaware of their existence, and have given to psychology an increasingly subordinate position in their curricula, until in some circles it has even become the fashion to question its right to a place among academic studies. But now the tide seems to have turned, and the timely appearance of this textbook should do much to promote the rising flood. English students have here for the first time a concise yet fairly comprehensive survey of the experimental methods, the field in which they have been applied, and the principal results hitherto achieved.

After an introductory chapter on the experimental standpoint come eight chapters on the sensations, which, if our more conservative philosophers would but read them, would perhaps weaken their belief that the last word on sensation was said by Aristotle in the ‘De Anima,’ and might even convince them that the study of the senses has made some definite steps since the greater part of that celebrated treatise was devoted to the subject. Then follow chapters on statistical methods, so full just now of promise of new knowledge, on reaction-times, on memory, on mental work, on the psychophysical methods proper and their applications to the study of the perception of relations of time and space and of likeness and difference, on attention, and on feeling.

The last eighty pages are devoted to the description of the conduct of typical experiments illustrative of the discussions of the main body of the book. A number of sketches of pieces of apparatus enhance the value of this section.

The book is well arranged and clearly written, and each chapter is supplemented by a useful list of references to recent books and papers, among which one notes with pleasure a good proportion of British work.

*Psychology and Crime.* By Hugo Münsterberg. (Fisher Unwin.)—In this volume Prof. Münsterberg of Harvard, who some years ago created a flutter among psychologists by boldly denying that scientific psychology has, or can have, any bearing on the problems of practical life, appears as the most advanced advocate of the claims of the “new psychology” to be an indispensable aid to the administration of justice. In this country a few bold innovators have from time to time ventured to suggest that our criminal lawyers might do their work more effectively if they had some acquaintance with the teachings of modern psychology. Prof. Münsterberg goes far beyond this modest claim. He begins by hinting at the highly technical character of present-day methods of investigation. “There are about fifty psychological laboratories in the United States alone”; and at Harvard the laboratory in Emerson Hall comprises twenty-seven large rooms “overspun with electric wires, and filled with chronoscopes and kymographs and tachistoscopes,” &c. He then goes on to show, in a series of popularly written chapters, firstly, how this “brass-instrument psychology” has developed methods which reveal in startling fashion the untrustworthiness of human perception and memory under just such conditions as those of the witness whose evidence in the criminal court determines the issue of questions of life and death; secondly, how similar methods applied to the accused person may, without any of the moral torture involved in cross-examination, surely reveal his guilt or afford strong presumption of his innocence. Other chapters deal instructively with the conditions and detection of untrue confessions, with the influence of “suggestion” in court, the possibilities of the criminal application of hypnotism, and the attempt to prevent the development of the criminal possibilities that are present in the nature of every child.

In view, then, of the specialized technique involved in the application of the methods of experimental psychology to the discovery of truth in the criminal court, Prof. Münsterberg demands, not merely that the criminal lawyer shall know something of the results of psychological research, but that the psychological expert shall be called in to lay before the court the results of his investigation of the accused and the witnesses. It seems not altogether impossible that this demand may meet with some response in the United States, and that, if the innovation should prove valuable there, the practice of the courts of this country may in the course of time be modified in the same direction. Prof. Münsterberg promises a treatise on ‘Applied Psychology’ which is to cover the whole ground with technical detail, and to deal also with “the psychology of the attorney, of the judge, and of the jury.” It may be hoped that in the meantime this instructive series of popular sketches may achieve the author's purpose, which is “to turn the attention of serious men to an absurdly neglected field which demands the full attention of the social community.”

### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Six Oxford Thinkers.* By Algernon Cecil. (John Murray.)—Although there is not much which is new in this volume, and in some cases the author betrays a rather inadequate acquaintance with well-known authorities, the essays contained in it were well worth reproduction. In the first place, the writing is good. The author has no tricks or mannerisms; his English is clear, dignified, and well balanced, and not without a certain distinction. We give one instance from the conclusion of the essay on Lord Morley of Blackburn:—

“There is nothing in this world to equal the strong man who is not grown hard; who, if he but knows his instrument, can touch all notes from fine rage to unsubdued suffering. The lecture on Machiavelli is probably the best of his pieces. Many voices, their sound stored in the experience of a lifetime which has been passed like Machiavelli's own, partly in the council, chamber of statesmen, partly in the ‘ancient courts of the men of old’ blend to adorn and illustrate the motif. Molière, Goethe, Tennyson, Butler and Thucydides, Dante and Michelangelo—all are there, summoned at will to aid. It is, to change the metaphor, as if a man were to spread over the sober warp of his own life a woof of many tints and colours. For the warp is what it always was, a love of truth, keen, passionate, seldom faltering. This is that characteristic which he has most striven to impress upon his countrymen. And it is this rare quality which draws him nearest of all to that school of thought to which he owed perhaps more than he knew, and whose conviction it was that the philosophic temper was first enjoined by Christianity. Newman—for to Newman we must be always returning—had an idea that Christianity had brought into the world that earnestness of purpose and seriousness of mind that are the first requisite of scientific investigation. He added a caution against rashness of assertion and hastiness of conclusion, and confident reliance on our powers of reasoning. Some of us may like to fancy that but for a neglect on one side to observe that caution, two of the loftier minds of the nineteenth century would have moved in closer accord. ‘Burke,’ says Lord Morley in a vivid sentence, ‘has the sacred gift of inspiring men to use a grave diligence in caring for high things and in making their lives at once rich and austere.’ No less may be said of himself.”

This passage, with which we do not wholly agree, is a fair specimen of what the book contains. Newman forms the centre of the scheme, and it is remarkable how increasingly important the great Cardinal is felt to be, though in some quarters it is the fashion to depreciate him. Mr. Cecil takes Gibbon as representing that secularist, rationalist spirit against which the Oxford Movement was a reaction. While he tells us little that is new about the movement, and in regard to Dean Church is uninspiring, these essays will be of service to the general reader who desires some acquaintance with the inner course of the religious development of the nineteenth century. It should be added that the author's sympathies are not merely theological, but also politically Tractarian. He has a thorough contempt for Liberalism in all its forms, and shows scant sympathy with any of those excursions into social controversies with which a later generation of English High Churchmen have made us familiar. For this reason, perhaps, the essay on Lord Morley is peculiarly interesting, and shows (as in the passage above quoted) a praiseworthy attempt to see Lord Morley, as an Oxonian, in the atmosphere, redolent of religion and romance, which gave to Tractarianism its peculiar aroma.

*Hellenica Oxyrhynchia cum Theopompi et Cratippi Fragmentis.* Edited by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—It is not necessary for us to review this handy and scholarly volume at any

length, seeing that we have already expressed ourselves on the question of the authorship of this Oxyrhynchus text in our notice of its first publication, Jan. 11, 1908 ('Oxyr. Papyri,' vol. v.). We then declared ourselves against the attribution of this text to Theopompus, and we as yet have seen no reason to change our opinion. Dr. Hunt, who is mainly responsible for the new volume, has gathered all the known fragments of Theopompus, and printed them after the new one. There is only one thing more he might have done. He might have supplied a full vocabulary of the fragment, and then a vocabulary of the other and acknowledged quotations from Theopompus. Until we have this, one important argument for or against the fashionable German theory is still missing. But otherwise the volume is most useful, and we have in it many passages newly revised, which were hitherto only readily accessible in the splendid, but now antiquated 'Fragmenta Historicorum Græcorum' of Carl Müller. The editor leads us to expect elaborate German publications which will prove that the view we hold is wrong. We shall read them with interest.

We have received from Mr. Effingham Wilson *Income Tax*, by Mr. T. Hallett Fry, who has written on the subject more than once, and now gives us a large volume in which are plainly set forth the matters most necessary for the Income Tax payer. The order of treatment pointed out in the Preface is that in which the taxpayer needs help, and it is well followed throughout the treatise. We begin with the forms and their interpretation, and reach, in the middle, appeals and difficulties arising out of the distinction between "earned and unearned" income; while a late chapter deals with super-tax so far as the topic can be handled in advance of Parliamentary settlement. We commend the volume, which comes from one who has mastered the intricacies of the law. That all his readers will understand him is more than even he can hope,—but that is no fault of his.

THE LIBERAL PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT send us a small volume by Mr. Renwick Seager, giving extracts from petition judgments since 1886 in cases of *Corrupt and Illegal Practices at Parliamentary Elections*. These are annotated and handled in popular fashion. The most interesting topic elucidated by Mr. Seager is one in regard to which no conclusive doctrine is laid down, namely the help indirectly given to candidates by general organizations, such as Tariff Leagues and Licensed Victuallers' organizations.

THERE reaches us from Messrs. Longman an American work by Mr. Edgar Gardner Murphy, of which the second title explains what is meant by *The Basis of Ascendancy*. The Southern States of the American Union are treated with special reference to the relations of the negroes with the whites. We do not find the volume helpful in guiding us towards the solution of the difficulties of the Southern States, and are inclined to think that the matter is better handled in the various Native Races reports published since the Boer War for bodies of our countrymen interested in South Africa. Nevertheless Mr. Murphy writes well. His earlier volume, which was published five years ago, together with the present book, may interest those people who care for philosophic speculation on such matters and do not insist on practical proposals.

*The Law and Custom of the Constitution.*—Vol. I. *Parliament*. By Sir W. R. Anson. Fourth Edition. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—A great part of this volume has been recast or rewritten in view of recent developments, and a very interesting Introduction, dealing with the constitutional changes of the last quarter of a century, has been prefixed. The question of the representation of minorities is dealt with at some length, and proportional representation receives not unfavourable consideration. The whole subject of procedure in the Commons is written up, and difficulties considered at length. Other new sections are those dealing with the Committee stages of a Bill in the Commons, on closure by compartments, and on the conflict of the two Houses—subjects which have an interest in the present position of affairs. Peerage law has also received attention, the cases of the Earldom of Norfolk and of the Buckhurst peerage having necessitated a new section. The index of cases and of statutes cited shows considerable enlargement. The chapter on the executive and legislature in conflict might usefully have been revised. Hallam should not be quoted as an original authority for Tudor history when the sources are at hand.

*Croniques et Conquestes de Charlemaine*. Edited by J. van den Gheyn. (Brussels, Vromant; London, Luzac & Co.)—The manuscript to which the 105 miniatures here reproduced belong is one of the best-known ornaments of the Royal Library at Brussels, and many of its drawings are familiar to students of the works of De Reiffenberg and Lacroix, while one page of it has been selected by the New Palaeographical Society as a typical example of fine work of its period. The Introduction by Père van den Gheyn gives a full account of the three volumes in which it is now bound up, whose writer, illuminator, rubricator, and original binder are all known. The process of reproduction employed gives very good representations of the originals, which are in grisaille. It is impossible to speak too highly of these drawings from the point of view of documents treating of the art, costume, manners, and customs of the period; artists, critics, and historians of art owe the learned editor their heartiest thanks. The variety of subjects is very great, but the student will be especially impressed by the artist's power of treating the ever-recurring battles, sieges, &c., of the Charlemagne story in a fresh manner each time. We have already stated our view as to the value of these reproductions, and we can only repeat our advice to schools of art to secure copies while they are in the market, and congratulate the Royal Library of Belgium on what we hope is the first of a series of reproductions from the treasures in its keeping.

*Le Livre du Chastel de Labour*. By Jean Bruyant. (Privately printed.)—The manuscript here described very fully and somewhat unconventionally is now in the possession of Mr. George C. Thomas of Philadelphia. It is of French or Flemish origin, of the middle of the fifteenth century, decorated with 46 miniatures and borders, of which 24 are reproduced in collotype, one of them, the eighth, being also reproduced in colour with very marked effect. The miniatures themselves are fine within the limits of their convention, the figures well designed and full of life, the borders quite up to the level of their period, though with a certain tameness of invention; the writing and the text rather poor, as is unfortunately too often the case with

finely decorated manuscripts of this period. It is well that the 'Chastel de Labour' does not give rise to such disputed points as to make reference to early manuscripts of it indispensable, since none exists which can be dated within half a century of its composition in 1342. It is well known to students from having been printed in the entertaining 'Ménagier de Paris,' and also as the original from which Pierre Gringore adapted his 'Chateau de Labour,' translated by Barclay, and lately republished by the Roxburghe Club. The compiler of this notice describes each of the 46 miniatures, and also gives an account of the poem itself, with a full analysis and some discussion of textual points which cannot be usefully entered on without having the manuscript before us. We congratulate Mr. Thomas on the possession of a very fine illuminated manuscript, and on the happy thought which led him to give others less fortunate the privilege of sharing some of the pleasure derived from its beauty.

*Encyclopædic Dictionary and Atlas*. Part I. (Cassell & Co.)—The reissue at less than half price—with 76 coloured plates and 88 coloured maps thrown in—of the new edition of 'Cassell's Encyclopædic Dictionary,' advertised about ten years ago as 'Lloyd's Encyclopædic Dictionary,' ought to prove attractive to general readers. We note at the outset one correction, the insertion of a missing *o* in "adelarthrosomata." The statement that the original work has been "thoroughly revised and corrected" may pass muster, though a philological expert might prefer a milder expression. For instance, words omitted in the 'New English Dictionary,' such as "Achist" = Antichrist, "adnullation," and "adumbrage," are not supplied; words registered in the 'N.E.D.,' such as Shakespeare's "abusive" and "adrogate," vb., "adventuress," and "adversatively," are still omitted; while "acceptation" of persons, hydraulic and electric "accumulator," and Shakespeare's "adversity" (=perversity) remain unnoticed. Many etymological errors are retained, though several—e.g., under "abaft," "abbess," "address"—are duly corrected. A coloured plate gives fifteen types of the British Army; and there are two excellent coloured maps—of the World, in relation to the British Empire, or vice versa, and of Europe.

*The Minnesingers*. By Jethro Bithell. Vol. I. *Translations*. (Longmans & Co.)—The present volume of translations may apparently be regarded as avant-courier to the more solid portion of Mr. Bithell's work, which is to consist of a critical history of Minnesong. There is something to be said for the plan of thus giving the amenities of scholarship a chance of making a wider appeal than its more strictly scientific productions could hope for, and though this volume should doubtless be read by the light of its successor, it may not unreasonably claim to be judged as an independent whole. So far as his qualifications as a translator are concerned, Mr. Bithell shows himself sufficiently competent. His knowledge of Middle High German is sound; his range of reading is wide; and he possesses that literary facility which, if it does not go far towards the making of poetry, can at least produce readable verse. "I have," he remarks in his Preface, "as far as my artistic conscience would allow me, adopted the plaster-cast method of translation," but the restriction appears to have been of a potent character. He undoubtedly permits himself a good deal of freedom both in form and expression—occasionally with happy



results, but not infrequently, we think, without adequate compensation for the sacrifice made. However, a command of rhyme, a sense of style, and a considerable ingenuity in phrasing are good gifts, and the versions at their best have distinct merit. Take, for example, the opening stanza of a famous piece of Walther's:—

On the heather-lea,  
In the lime-tree bower,  
There of us twain was made the bed:  
There you may see  
Grass-blade and flower  
Sweetly crushed and shed.  
By the forest in a dale,  
Tantaradel:  
Sweetly sang the nightingale.

This, except for the unfortunate word "shed," represents the original very well, and it is worth noting that Mr. Bithell not seldom succeeds best in his most difficult endeavours. On the other hand, his work is sometimes marred by faults which a greater conscientiousness might have avoided. Many of his versions seem a little perfunctory, and there is frequently a preciosity in diction that strikes us as out of place. On the first page we find the charming little snatch of song in honour of Queen Eleanor of Poitou rendered thus:—

If that all the world were mine  
From the ocean to the Rhine,  
I would let it go to glean  
One embrace of England's Queen.

Surely "to glean one embrace" is little in accord with the absolute simplicity of the original, and such turns of phrase are too common. A want of taste is also observable in the renderings of several of the songs of "niedere Minne," where the introduction of modern slang impresses us as very infelicitous. Thus in the translation of Burkhard von Hohenfels' poem "Ich wil reigen" much is grievously vulgarized. Lines such as

She telle me I've got to dodge  
The knights that come a-courting me—  
As sure as I'm here, I'll encourage Bob Hodge,  
And won't she be riled! You'll see!

cannot be regarded as a satisfactory equivalent for

Si enlât mich niender lachen  
Gên werdekelt:  
Sô nim ich einen swachen  
Daz ist ir leit.

Mr. Bithell aims at purity of rhyme, but in his treatment of metre he allows himself a latitude that is hardly in accordance with the technique of his originals. Thus we frequently find him varying the length of the corresponding lines in the different stanzas of a poem—a liberty which the Minnesinger was denied, owing to the exigencies of his music. Mr. Bithell likewise translates a few technical *tours de force* without reproducing their distinctive features; but that, no doubt, is almost inevitable.

About seventy Minnesingers are represented in the volume, some of them at considerable length; it will be seen, therefore, that when Mr. Bithell's work is completed, it will form an extensive and serviceable contribution to the scanty literature in English on the subject.

#### UNPUBLISHED LETTERS FROM SIR JOHN CHEKE TO HIS WIFE.

Manchester.

SEVERAL letters of Sir John Cheke are printed in the 'Nugæ Antiquæ,' and they had evidently been found among Sir John Harington's papers. I have recently had the opportunity of examining several of the MS. books left by Sir John Harington, and still in the possession of the Harington family. In one of these books are copied a large number of letters from Cheke, written to his wife, to his mother, and to his friend Mr. Peter Osborn. Most of these letters are undated, and many of them, like

Cheke's published letters, savour of preaching and pedantry. The Greek Professor of Cambridge and tutor of Prince Edward married in 1547, at the age of thirty-three, a young wife, who could not have been more than fifteen years of age. Mary Hill was the daughter of a wine merchant who had been Master of the Wine Cellar to King Henry VIII. Though Richard Hill had died leaving eleven children, his daughter Mary inherited a comfortable estate, and was brought up within the circle of the Court, being probably attached to the household of the proud Duchess of Somerset. Strype prints a very humble letter from Cheke to the Duchess, apologizing for his young wife, with whom the great lady had been incensed.

The following extracts are from intimate letters written by Mr. Cheke—Prof. Cheke as we should now call him, for he was not yet knighted—in the early times of his married life. I have modernized the spelling:—

1. "You think me offended with you, and desire me to prove you, and to have a good opinion till I find you break my commandment. If I be offended with you, think you not I have just cause, who hath so ordered yourself to me, as I have little cause otherwise to think? Would you, when you faulted, I should think you did well, and take evil for good, and seem either not to care what you did, or not to understand what your doings were? I bear many things with you which I like not, and yet I tell you nothing of them, because I would rather you should do things of yourself than by rebuke. For where nothing is well done in a commonwealth of men's agreement, there be laws made; and where in an household nothing is done of choice, there is extremity of commandment used. And if you will put me to extremity and strain me to command, I will [re]prove you indeed, for I must needs do so; but I would rather that you would of yourself, unproved and uncommanded, do so well that you need neither [re]proof nor commandment. They that do not as they are commanded be beasts and no women, brute and savage and not discreet and skilful; they that do things only because of commandment would rather seem good than be good, and have the opinion of men and not honesty itself; but they that see by reason what is to be done and by duty follow reason afore commandment, nor tarry not while they be forbidden that is feared in them, but follow that which else they should be commanded, be sober and honest and to be had a good opinion of. I would be loth to [re]prove you lest you should think me straight [strict] in commanding and yourself frail in breaking, and so should have occasion to despair where neither my commandment nor your own reason doth serve. For I see in you that you have a strong affection and a weak reason, and therefore whatsoever cometh into your Phantasy, you never search it or try it whether it be good or no, and first debate it, and as you find it, so use it. But, contrary, being feeble-headed and strong-hearted, (you) judge that to be good, that every lightness of Phantasy leadeth you unto, and be carried away withal for lack of reason. . . . And when I shall hereafter see your reason, with time and experience, to have left his childishness, and grow to some womanly stay in you; then will I have that opinion of you that becometh an honest husband to have of a discreet wife. . . . In the mean season, as a man often beaten and deceived with your promises, I will stay my good opinion, and think myself for time past very evil ordered at your hand: and for time to come, will take you as I find you and as true report shall inform me."

2. "I desire nothing more than the agreement between man and wife. To say I loved you not as dearly as any alive would be to lie. But you must be content, when I mislike anything, to be told of it after my fashion. The father looks more narrowly to his children than to strangers. And except you should be weary of too much love, which may be more than you would have it because it is not often such sort as peradventure you would wish it, I cannot tell what occasion of grief you should have. My love towards you grows out of an honest duty, and I look for no less at your hand. Your doings make me think you something childish yet, and needing time and warning to grow to a more womanly and matronship by. If you think yourself unamenable and that my exhortations come from anger, I may lose my labour in writing. It depends on yourself to grow nigh in likelihood

of manners to those points I love, and so deliver yourself of those scourges of encumbrance wherewith you be now vexed."

3. "I am glad of this agreeableness of mind, which is the only feeder of unfeigned love. Where disagreement is, God suffers all things to come to nought; where there is love and unity, God prospereth all things. . . . Nothing is more beautiful than the framing of the agreeableness of conditions to God's word. And although many of your doings have contented me right well, yet none more than this humbleness of mind which you have shown. They say the root of virtue is bitter, but the fruit sweet. I am glad you so soon content yourself with that honest proof which you began so late. You make me proud and more desirous of you, as I see your wifely obedience. I believe that you will perform your honest promise."

4. "I lie still at Mr. Osborn's for a day or two, until I be mended of my ungracious disease, and about Sunday morning intend to repair unto the Court. I would hear something of your housewifery, and what you can do more than your fellows. I must needs rejoice at your being exercised in it. For what can they do honestly or pleasingly to God who can [do] neither their duty to their husband, the first point of housewifery, nor understand the bringing up of their children, the disposing of their husband's goods, the saving of expense, the cleanliness of the house, a good entertainment of their husband's friends? Your time thus occupied, you avoid idleness, and unpleasant phantasies."

5. "Your good behaviour commends me to you. If you continue in this state, and will not swerve to trifles, learn to fear God, and govern your family soberly, you shall find me neither bitter in words nor sour in conversation. Your often writing contents me. Your spices are sent down by the carrier. Spend not when you need not. Let the House be well looked into; send me the length and breadth of the great Chamber and the parlour beneath, and cause Nicholas at his going to Cambridge to bring the hangings of verdure in the chamber. . . . Thus to furnish you I charge myself, thinking as by God we have been joined together to be one body, so by his grace we shall remain in one mind. I send this rule by which to measure your doings: 'Think those things to be dishonest which you would be loth that I should know of, and those things to be your daily doings which I shall praise when I shall hear of them.' This I doubt not you will intend to follow, not only for duty, but for love. Loving you as myself, I bid you farewell."

Before the accession of Queen Mary, Cheke's wife bore him three sons, and he had attained the dignity of being one of the Secretaries of State. He acted as secretary for Queen Jane's short-lived Council, and, though sent to the Tower with Crammer and others, was pardoned and allowed to go abroad. He writes to his wife (from Basle probably):—

"I have determined with Mr. Wilson my journey into Italy until I hear from you, either of your coming or that it is fit for me to return. I could wish that with your tarrying in England, I had good cause to return. Strangeness of strangers next to an evil religion is to my nature most odious. Yet I have been made much of."

Another extract from a letter to his wife is fortunately dated, Padua, 2 November, 1554:—

"I am settled with Mr. Hales and Master Wilson together: we spend our time as honestly and dutifully as we can. I could bear my burden better if there were hope of our speedy meeting. The distance of place and hardness to meet doth tell me what you be, and how near unto me. The misery and beastliness of this country is not fit for the English, and especially for those who know what good bringing up means."

Most Englishmen did not find Italy so unattractive, but Cheke's upbringing at Cambridge had been one of studiousness and strict morality, and the cloistered comfort of a Cambridge scholar and professor, to whom Greek and Protestant theology were as the breath of life, had not prepared him for the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune.

The very last extract from a letter to his wife before his fatal fall was written from abroad:—

"Bid God send me home again. Let us live together, have we never so little; a quiet mind

to God and a life without care, a sufficient living and a few agreeing neighbours, is worth the Privy Chamberlainship or being of the Council."

Cheke was not fated to enjoy "a quiet mind to God." He was kidnapped at Brussels, brought to London, and faced with the alternative of recantation or death. He did not play the man. Pole dictated to him the most humiliating and untruthful avowals, which he had to recite in public as a Roman Catholic triumph. He must have been despised by all parties, and died in 1557, probably of self-contempt.

His wife, a widow not yet twenty-five, married an Irish gentleman, MacWilliams, bore him six children, and survived Cheke nearly sixty years. In 1591 she had a dispute about precedence at Queen Elizabeth's Court with the wife of Sir Antony Cook. It was in this very year that Harington published his 'Ariosto,' and was much about the Court. Possibly he asked Mrs. MacWilliams to be allowed to examine some of Sir John Cheke's papers, for he was of a most curious disposition, and took copies of such portions of them as seemed interesting. This would account for their presence in the Harington MS. books.

CHARLES HUGHES.

### THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

THE latest Report of the Commissioners, being the fifth volume of the series known as "Various Collections," deals with the family charters and correspondence of three ancient Scottish houses. Of these the Frasers, followed by the Tweedies of Drumelzier, are commemorated in a remarkably complete collection of feudal instruments which came into the possession of the family of Hays with these estates in the reign of Charles I. With these are preserved other instruments connected with the barony of Eddleston and other lands in Peebles and Selkirkshire, and a still more interesting collection of documents connected with the town of Duns, including a minute description of the civic tumults of the period 1724-30 and the procedure connected with closing public roads by order of the local justices of the peace. The majority of these later papers relate to the dispute between Duns and Greenlaw for the title of "headburgh" of Berwickshire. As an appendix to this collection of legal instruments we find a specimen of an account setting forth the expenses connected with obtaining a Crown charter in the reign of George II., the items charged being 38 in number, and the total cost 707 pounds Scots.

The second collection reported on contains the family papers of the Edmonstones of Duntreath, including many early documents relating to the Livingstones of Kilsyth. Amongst these are several royal instruments of the sixteenth century and some interesting records of the Templars' lands. The historical importance of the collection becomes considerable during the period of the Cromwellian campaign in Scotland. To these are added a few papers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, amongst which are an interesting letter from Simon, Lord Lovat, in 1716, and an order by Lord Nelson to Sir Thomas Livingstone dated 14 October, 1805, which is of some importance. The last paper calendared is dated 1829, and this is a delightful letter from Lamartine to Sir Archibald Edmonstone, expressing his gratification at the translation of his works into English.

The third collection referred to is perhaps of greater historical interest than either of

the above, being the family papers of the Grahams of Fintry, who were closely connected with the Dukes of Montrose and Viscounts of Dundee. We are not surprised, therefore, to find here several interesting references both to the "great Marquis" and to "Bonnie Dundee." Amongst some verses preserved in this collection are a copy of the well-known "rhyming charter" of William the Lion, and an original lampoon upon Queen Anne and Marlborough, entitled 'A Fable of the Widow and her Cat,' which is of considerable literary merit.

### 'THE POE CULT.'

August 23, 1909.

A VOLUME bearing the above title is included in *The Athenæum's* 'List of New Books' for the 21st inst. It is but fair to inform British publishers and booksellers that as the book, besides infringing my copyrights, contains gross libels upon my integrity, I shall take legal proceedings against any person or persons circulating or assisting the circulation of any copies of the book in question. JOHN H. INGRAM.

### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

#### ENGLISH.

##### Theology.

- British and Foreign Bible Society, Hundred and Fifth Report, 1/.
- Caulfield (S. F. A.), *The Dawn of Christianity in Continental Europe*, 2/6 net. Relates also the planting of the Order of Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Illustrated.
- Colvill (Helen Ester), *Saint Teresa of Spain*, 7/6 net. A study of the Spanish saint, the work she accomplished, and her mystical faith. Contains 20 illustrations.
- Jowett (J. H.), *The High Calling: Meditations on St. Paul's Letter to the Philippians*, 3/6 net.
- McCabe (Joseph), *The Decay of the Church of Rome*, 7/6 net.

##### Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Archæologia Eliana, Third Series, Vol. V. Edited by R. Blair.
- Astley (Rev. H. J. Dukinfield), *Notes on the Ninth Iter of Antoninus, with Special Reference to the Sites of Sitomagus and Venta Iconorum, reconsidered in the Light of the Tabula Peutingeriana*.
- Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, presented by Willy Pogány, 10/6 net; Edition de Luxe, 210/ net.

##### Poetry and the Drama.

- Ogilvie (Will), *Whaup o' the Rede*, 3/ net. A ballad of the Border raiders.
- Symons (Annie Colenso), *A Lay of Japan, and other Poems*, 2/6 net.

##### Bibliography.

- Westminster, Report of the Public Libraries Committee for the Year 1908-9.

##### Political Economy.

- London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London), *Calendar for Fifteenth Session, 1909-10*, 1/ net.

##### History and Biography.

- Bompas (G. C.), *Life of Frank Buckland*, 1/ net. A reprint in Messrs. Nelson's admirable Shilling Library.
- Chesterton (G. K.), *George Bernard Shaw*, 5/ net.
- Díaz del Castillo (Bernal), *The True History of the Conquest of New Spain*. Edited and published in Mexico by Genaro García. Translated, with introduction and notes, by A. P. Maudslayi for the Hakluyt Society.
- Green (Frank W.), *History Day by Day*, 3/6 net. Daily references to great events. With an introduction by W. T. Stead.

##### Geography and Travel.

- Astley (Rev. H. J. Dukinfield), *A Short Historical Guide to the Ancient Village of Castleacre, in the County of Norfolk*, 6d.
- Coolidge (W. A. B.), *The Bernese Oberland: Vol. I. Part 1. The Main Range*, 10/. In Conway and Coolidge's *Climbers' Guides*.
- Douglas (Sir Arthur P.), *The Dominion of New Zealand*, 7/6 net. Illustrated. One of the All Red Series.
- Norway and Copenhagen, 3/ net. One of Grieben's Guide-Books.
- Waltham (E.), *Life and Labour in Australia*, 3/6.
- Wright (John), *Round about Morocco and the Canaries*. Illustrated.

##### Sports and Pastimes.

- Pitman (C. M.), *The Record of the University Boat Race, 1829-1909, and Register of those who have taken part in it*, 21/ net. Revised and completed to date.

##### Folk-lore.

- Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society, New Series, Vol. III. No. I.

Linguistic Survey of India: Vol. III. Tibeto-Burman Family, Part I. Contains a general introduction, and specimens of the Tibetan dialects, the Himalayan Dialects, and the North Assam group. Edited by G. A. Grierson.

##### School-Books.

Foxcroft (C.) and Bunting (S. J.), *An Elementary Course in Practical Science, Part III*, 6d. net. For use in elementary, higher elementary, and evening continuation schools.

Ideal Writing Dictation Copy, No. 6, 2d.

##### Science.

- Belton (Frank), *The Teacher's Course of Elementary Science: Part II. The Plant and its Life*, 3/.
- Cooper (C. S.) and Westell (W. P.), *Trees and Shrubs of the British Isles, Parts X. and XI.*, 1/ net each. Illustrated by C. F. Newall.
- Franklin (W. S.) and Macnutt (B.), *Light and Sound*, 5/ net.
- Gilbreth (F. B.), *Bricklaying System*, 12/6 net.
- Johnson (A. B.), *Surgical Diagnosis*, 3 vols., 75/ net.
- Morris (W. L.), *Steam Power Plant Piping Systems*, 21/ net.
- Raynes (F. W.), *Domestic Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing*, 10/6 net.
- Shelley (H. C.), *Gilbert White and Selborne*, 6/ net. Illustrated from photographs by the author.
- Treasury of Human Inheritance, Part III, 6/ net. Eugenics Laboratory Memoirs IX.
- Tuberculosis: a Treatise by American Authors, 25/ net. Edited by A. C. Klebs.
- Warbasse (J. P.), *Medical Sociology*, 8/6 net.
- Wood (W. W.), *The Westinghouse E-T Air-Brake Instruction Pocket-Book*, 8/6 net.

##### Fiction.

- Birmingham (G. A.), *The Search Party*, 6/. This story resembles 'Spanish Gold' rather than any of the author's earlier work. The scene is again laid in the West of Ireland, this time on the mainland.
- Cleveland (John), *Life Eternal*, 6/. Introduces an actress who is a medium, and is otherwise concerned with spiritualism.
- Crockett (S. R.), *The Men of the Mountain*, 6/. A tale of a pastor's dealings with outlaws and rough soldiery, with illustrations by Harold Copping.
- Crosse (Victoria), *The Woman Who Didn't*, 1/ net. Cheap edition.
- D'Anethan (Baroness Albert), *Two Women*, 6/. Couched in the form of diaries by the two women.
- Donovan (Dick), *A Wild Beauty*, 6/. A love-story, partly laid in Australia.
- Everett-Green (E.), *Co-Heiresses*, 6/. Deals with the leaving of an estate conjointly to two girls.
- Fox-Davies (A. C.), *The Mauleverer Murders*, 1/ net. New edition. A detective story.
- Goldsmith (Oliver), *The Vicar of Wakefield*, 7d.
- Harraiden (Beatrice), *Katharine Frensham*, 7d. net. For notice see *Athen.*, Dec. 12, 1903, p. 759.
- Keary (C. E.), *The Mount*, 6/. Has to do with life and politics; the scene is partly laid in a pottery town.
- Mathers (Helen), *Love, the Thief*, 6/. A story dealing with the extraordinary circumstances attending the death of a paralyzed squire.
- McAulay (Allan), *The Eagle's Nest*, 6/. A tale of Corsica.
- Merriman (H. S.), *The Slave of the Lamp*, 3/ net; 'The Sowers', 2/ net. New editions on thin paper. 'The Slave of the Lamp' has a preface concerning the author.
- Rhys (Grace), *The Bride*, 6/. A story of life in London.
- Scott (Sir W.), *The Black Dwarf*, and *A Legend of Montrose*, 2/. Contains 21 illustrations—The Bride of Lammormoor, 2/. Contains 50 illustrations. In the Oxford Editions of Standard Authors.
- Servian (Marcus), *Anne Inescort*, 6/. A lady member of a sect called the "Affinities" departs to Tyrol with her lover, but on finding that he is married returns to her husband.
- White (William Allen), *A Certain Rich Man*, 6/. An American character-study.
- Wright (Mabel Osgood), *Poppea of the Post-Office*, 6/. A semi-rural story.

##### General Literature.

- An Leabharlann, the Journal of Cumann na Leabharlann, Vol. III, No. I., with Supplemental Volume, 12/. The Supplemental Volume contains letters written by John O'Donovan concerning the history and antiquities of the county of Down, collected during the Ordnance Survey in 1834.
- Brassey (Lord), *Our Fleet and Naval Policy*.
- Harvey (William), *Irish Life and Humour in Anecdote and Story*, 5/ net. With illustrations from paintings by Erskine Nicol.
- Hoskins (J. Preston), *Biological Analogy in Literary Criticism*. Part I. is devoted to Variation and Personality; Part II. to the Struggle for Existence and the Survival of the Fittest. Reprinted from *Modern Philology*.
- Invasion and Defence, by Fabius, 2/ net. Shows how a formidable invasion might be met and defeated.
- Mintz (F. S.), *The New American Citizen*, 2/6.
- Royal Revenues, by H. R. H., 6d. net. Deals with the royal revenues of Cornwall and Lancaster.
- Weese (Truman A. de), *The Principles of Practical Publicity*, 7/6 net. A treatise on "the art of advertising."

##### FOREIGN.

##### Geography and Travel.

- Gmiesse (J. G. T.), *Orbis latinus, oder Verzeichnis der wichtigsten lateinischen Orts- und Ländernamen*, 10m. Second Edition, revised by Prof. Friedrich Benedict.

##### General Literature.

- Rivista Bibliografica, Maggio-Luglio, yearly 1 lira 50. Published at Faenza, and contains short notices of books, mostly Italian.

\* \* All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.



## Literary Gossip.

A LIFE of Bishop Ernest Wilberforce is in course of preparation, and will be published next year by Messrs. Smith & Elder. Mrs. Wilberforce would be grateful if any one who possesses letters written by her late husband would entrust them to her at Drayton Hall, West Drayton. They will be kept in safe custody, and returned with as little delay as possible.

MESSRS. SONNENSCHNEIN include in their autumn announcements 'The Life of Gambetta,' by Mr. W. Grinton Berry; 'The Windsor College Records,' a catalogue of the documents in the possession of the Chapter of St. George's Chapel, arranged by Canon Dalton; a translation of Hegel's 'Phenomenology of Mind,' by Mr. J. B. Baillie; and another of Prof. Bergson's 'Les Données immédiates de la Conscience,' by Mr. F. L. Pogson.

LOVERS of poetry and admirers of Dr. Johnson will be interested to learn that Mr. John Lane arranged with Mr. William Watson, just before the marriage of the latter, to write an 'Introduction to the Poems of Dr. Johnson,' which have only once had the distinction of being issued in a separate volume, namely, in 1785 by G. Kearsley. Of this edition, which is very rare, a copy is in the possession of the publisher.

MR. WATSON has already deposited with Mr. Lane the manuscript of a new volume of poems, which will appear in the early autumn.

MR. MAURICE HEWLETT's new novel, 'Open Country,' will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. on September 7th. On September 14th the same firm will issue Rosa N. Carey's last novel, 'The Key of the Unknown'; and on the 22nd 'Stradella,' the last of the two novels which Marion Crawford left completed at his death. It is a story of Venice and Rome in the seventeenth century, concerned with certain romantic incidents in the life of the Italian musician and singer.

MR. KEBLE HOWARD has written another book about the Smiths of Surbiton. It is entitled 'The Smiths of Valley View,' and continues the story of Ralph and Enid from the time when readers left them gazing upon their first grandchild. This book will be published by Messrs. Cassell.

'THINGS SEEN IN HOLLAND,' by C. E. Roche, will be the next addition to Messrs. Seeley's "Things Seen" Library. The book will be profusely illustrated.

MR. WARWICK DEEPIING is issuing his new novel 'The Return of the Petticoat' early in September through Messrs. Harper. It is a story of the Southern Counties at the present day, and its central figure is an unconventional Australian girl who adopts man's attire.

MR. ARROWSMITH will publish in the early autumn 'Woodhays,' a novel by Mr. E. F. Pierce, the author of 'The Traveller's Joy.'

A BIOGRAPHY of the late Marquis of Ripon is to be written by Mr. Augustine Birrell.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS will issue next month the first volume of a series dealing with the critical study of religion in the Universities of Europe. The general editor is the Rev. Louis H. Jordan, with whom will be associated several well-known Continental scholars. The initial volume bears the title 'The Study of Religion in the Italian Universities.' In this instance Mr. Jordan has secured as his collaborator Cavaliere Baldassare Labanca, Professor of the History of Christianity in the University of Rome.

'DEVOTIONS FROM THE APOCRYPHA' is the title of the new volume to be issued next month in Messrs. Methuen's "Library of Devotion." The book is edited by the Rev. Herbert Pentin.

ANOTHER volume by the Rev. J. R. Cohu, entitled 'The Gospels in the Light of Modern Research,' is nearly ready for publication, and will be issued by Messrs. Parker.

THE novels by the author of 'John Westacott' are to be reissued at two shillings by Messrs. Chapman & Hall in the autumn. First will come 'The Gleaming Dawn,' and then 'The Cardinal's Page,' and these will be followed by others. A new work by the writer, Mr. James Baker, entitled 'Reminiscent Gossip from Old Note-Books,' is in preparation.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS will issue next month a new collection of stories for the young by Mrs. Spielmann. The volume, which is entitled 'The Rainbow Book,' has a frontispiece in colours as well as several illustrations in black and white by Mr. Arthur Rackham. Further illustrations are by Mr. Hugh Thomson, Mr. Bernard Partridge, and other artists.

DOM PATRICK NOLAN writes regarding the review of his book 'The Irish Dames of Ypres':—

"Your reviewer quotes ostensibly as my own words, certainly as representing my own opinions, two passages (one of them incorrectly) which I have merely transcribed faithfully, as in duty bound, from the convent chronicle. They are clearly marked as quotations in my book, and I have simply inserted them without comment or approval of any sort. Referring to these passages, he says: 'In the writer's estimation, piety in us is apparently brought about by the vices of those around us.' I 'estimated' nothing of the sort, and expressed no opinion on the matter, but, as a matter of fact, this happens to be the teaching of St. Augustine."

MR. F. W. THOMAS, Librarian of the India Office and well known as an Orientalist, has received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the University of Munich.

ON the occasion of its recent jubilee the University of Leipzig conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, *honoris causa*, on Dr. A. W. Ward, Master of Peterhouse.

THE number of American students who have been working during the summer in London libraries and archives is admittedly smaller than in former years, but there was a considerable gathering on the occasion of the dinner given last week to Mr. Hubert Hall, who was presented with a Testimonial signed by more than fifty History Professors and teachers in the United States. Amongst those who are sailing immediately or shortly from England are Profs. Gross, Andrews, and Haskins; but Prof. Osgood, who is continuing his important work on the American Colonies in the seventeenth century, will remain in London during the winter.

ALTHOUGH Continental scholars visit this country in increasing numbers for the purpose of historical research, their stay is not usually so prolonged as that of the transatlantic students. Prof. Michael is continuing his work upon the early years of the eighteenth century, and M. Richard Waddington is also at work on the concluding volume of his great history of the Seven Years' War. We are informed that the chief subjects of recent Continental research at the British Museum and the Record Office are the relations between the Old World and the New, and the Italian revolutionary movement in the nineteenth century.

AT the monthly meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution on the 19th inst. 105*l.* was granted towards the relief of members and widows of members. Two members were elected, and two applications for membership were received.

THE quarterly meeting of the Committee of the Booksellers' Provident Retreat was also held on the 19th, the report on the condition of the inmates being very satisfactory.

DR. ADOLF KAMPHAUSEN, whose death at the age of eighty is announced from Bonn, was Professor of Protestant Theology at the University of that town. Before his appointment in 1863 he had been at Heidelberg, where he acted as secretary to Bunsen, whom he assisted in his literary work, and whose book 'Vollständiges Bibelwerk für die Gemeinden' he completed, with the assistance of Holtzhausen, after Bunsen's death. He was the author of a number of works, chiefly dealing with the Old Testament, and one of the revisers of the Lutheran translation of the Bible.

THE death at the age of eighty-eight is announced from Turin of the historian Carutti di Cantogno, a member of the Accademia dei Lincei.

RECENT Parliamentary Papers of general interest to our readers are: Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1894-1908 (1*s.* 8*d.*); and the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, with Appendixes (3*d.*).

NEXT week we shall publish an interesting letter from Dr. Johnson in 1735 to an Oxford friend, including a catalogue of his books. These Johnson asks to be sent by carrier to the Castle in Birmingham.

## SCIENCE

*Address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science delivered at Winnipeg, 1909. By Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson, President.*

SIR JOSEPH THOMSON'S Presidential Address is almost exactly in accord with the line usually taken by him when he has the opportunity of addressing other than a scholastic audience. It is throughout apt in illustration, extremely attentive to details, and shows the speaker to be well abreast of modern discoveries in the branches of science which come directly under his own observation. It contains, however, none of those wide-sweeping generalizations which, whether they stand the test of future experience or not, yet serve to focus the minds of non-technical listeners upon some important advance in science, and thus give point and direction to speculation. Rather does it seem as if the speaker had not made up his mind as to many of the problems with which he deals, and was more anxious to avoid committing himself than to satisfy those who might expect from him an authoritative pronouncement. We note a certain tendency to discursiveness, produced apparently by the conviction that a President of the British Association should be prepared to deal with everything, from University reform to the foundation of the Radium Institute.

The result is a kind of olla podrida which tickles the appetite rather than affords solid food for reflection. This is the more to be regretted because there was here a golden opportunity for a physicist President with something definite to say. During the last five years the British Association has listened in succession to Presidents who have been astronomers or biologists, in the persons of Sir George Darwin, Sir Edwin Ray Lankester, Sir David Gill, and Prof. Francis Darwin; but some of the most far-reaching physical discoveries have taken place within the same period. How Sir Joseph Thomson deals with these in his Address will appear later.

After the now customary reference to the hosts of the Association and allusions to the utterances of the Presidents at the earlier meetings at Montreal and Toronto, the Address proceeds to draw a parallel between Canadian and English University education, not entirely to the advantage of the latter. The point in our system which Sir Joseph Thomson considers most open to animadversion is, unexpectedly enough, our excessive wealth in scholarships. This is, according to him, calculated to damp the enthusiasm of the student of science and lead him to over-specialization, while this in its turn prevents him from acquiring a sufficient knowledge of mathematics. "It is true," says Sir Joseph,

"that most of those who study physics do some mathematics, but I hold that, in general, they do not do enough, and that

they are not as efficient physicists as they would be if they had a wider knowledge of that subject. There seems at present a tendency in some quarters to discourage the use of mathematics in physics; indeed one might infer, from the statements of some writers in quasi-scientific journals, that ignorance of mathematics is almost a virtue";

and he goes on to show, from the well-known instances of Clerk-Maxwell's mathematical proof of the existence of electromagnetic ether-waves and James Thomson's mathematical deduction that ice can be melted and water prevented from freezing by pressure, how great is the debt of physics to mathematics. We have no doubt that he is right, but may point out that, in both these cases, as in some others that could be mentioned, the mathematical discovery remained barren until it was confirmed by experimental proof, whereas the experiment would always have been fruitful, even if made by accident.

From this Sir Joseph Thomson passes to what he describes as "a very short account of some of the more recent developments of physics, and the new conceptions of physical processes to which they have led." These had their inception, according to him, in Prof. Röntgen's discovery of the X rays, although it may be contended with some reason that it was the discovery by Becquerel of the rays from uranium, together with others of the same kind, that first suggested the right path. However, the statement leads to the speaker's own subject of the conduction of electricity through gases:—

"The fascination of this discovery [Röntgen's] attracted many workers to the subject of the discharge of electricity through gases, and led to great improvements in the instruments used in this type of research. It is not, however, to the power of probing dark places, important though this is, that the influence of Röntgen rays on the progress of science has been mainly due; it is rather because these rays make gases, and, indeed, solids and liquids, through which they pass conductors of electricity. It is true that before the discovery of these rays other methods of making gases conductors were known, but none of these was so convenient for the purposes of accurate measurement."

Sir Joseph then explains how the study of gases exposed to Röntgen rays, or, in other words, ionized, has brought physicists to the view that the problem of the structure of electricity is but a step in the yet greater problem of the structure of matter. In the course of this he affirms without reservation that "the Alpha or positive particle is a charged atom of helium"; also that,

"some years before the discovery of these corpuscles [or negative electrons], it had been shown by a mathematical investigation that the mass of a body increased by a charge of electricity. This increase, however, is greater for small bodies than for large ones, and even bodies as small as atoms are hopelessly too large to show any appreciable effect; thus the result seemed entirely academic. After a time corpuscles were discovered, and these are so much smaller than the atom that the increase in mass due to the charge becomes not merely

appreciable, but so great that, as the experiments of Kaufmann and Bucherer have shown, the whole of the mass of the corpuscle arises from its charge."

These admissions or professions of faith are valuable, but do not relate to anything peculiarly novel.

The case is different with the positive electron or particle, which Sir Joseph next considers. About the resemblance of the structure of positive electricity to that of negative he has now few doubts:—

"We know that by suitable processes we can get corpuscles out of any kind of matter, and that the corpuscles will be the same from whatever source they may be derived. Is a similar thing true for positive electricity? Can we get, for example, a positive unit from oxygen of the same kind as that we get from hydrogen? For my own part, I think the evidence is in favour of the view that we can, although the nature of the unit of positive electricity makes the proof much more difficult than for the negative unit."

This unit of positive electricity, according to him, while remaining the same for all substances, differs from its negative brother in being something like seventeen hundred times as large; and he dismisses with scant notice the experiments of M. Jean Becquerel and of Prof. R. W. Wood (of Baltimore) which go to show that a positive particle no bigger than the negative unit exists.

What is the practical outcome of this inquiry?

"A knowledge of the mass and size of the two units of electricity, the positive and the negative, would give us the material for constructing what may be called a molecular theory of electricity, and would be a starting-point for a theory of the structure of matter; for the most natural view to take, as a provisional hypothesis, is that matter is just a collection of positive and negative units of electricity, and that the forces which hold atoms and molecules together, the properties which differentiate one kind of matter from another, all have their origin in the electrical forces exerted by positive and negative units of electricity, grouped together in different ways in the atoms of the different elements."

The question of intra-atomic electricity is then treated with great frankness:—

"Since the energy associated with a given charge is greater the smaller the body on which the charge is concentrated, the energy stored up in the negative corpuscles will be far greater than that stored up by the positive. The amount of energy which is stored up in ordinary matter in the form of the electrostatic potential energy of its corpuscles is, I think, not generally realized. All substances give out corpuscles [our italics], so that we may assume that each atom of a substance contains at least one corpuscle. From the size and the charge on the corpuscle, both of which are known, we find that each corpuscle has  $8 \times 10^{-7}$  ergs of energy; this is on the supposition that the usual expressions for the energy of a charged body hold when, as in the case of a corpuscle, the charge is reduced to one unit. Now in one gramme of hydrogen there are about  $6 \times 10^{23}$  atoms, so if there is only one corpuscle in each atom, the energy due to the corpuscles in a gramme of hydrogen would be  $48 \times 10^{16}$  ergs, or  $11 \times 10^6$  calories. This is more than seven times the heat developed by one gramme of radium, or than that



developed by the burning of five tons of coal. Thus we see that even ordinary matter contains enormous stores of energy; this energy is fortunately kept fast bound by the corpuscles; if at any time an appreciable fraction were to get free, the earth would explode and become a gaseous nebula."

We may here interpolate that the catastrophe mentioned could only happen if all the energy suggested were to be liberated at once. The same thing might be said with regard to that contained in (say) a pound *avoirdupois* of radium, which is not an unthinkable proposition. Let the liberation of energy be spread over a sufficient space of time, and it would be harmless enough.

Sir Joseph Thomson next turns his attention to the ether, the necessity for which he points out in a few well-chosen sentences, and as to which he states dogmatically, but with reason, that

"the energy streaming to the earth travels through the ether in electric waves; thus practically the whole of the energy at our disposal has at one time or another been electrical energy. The ether must, then, be the seat of electrical and magnetic forces";

and he explains that the pressure which can now be proved to be exercised upon a freely-moving object by light falling upon it demonstrates that a wave of light carries with it some of the ether in its neighbourhood. As he puts it:—

"On the electromagnetic theory of light, a wave of light may be regarded as made up of groups of lines of electric force moving with the velocity of light; and if we take this point of view we can prove that the mass of ether per cubic centimetre carried along is proportional to the energy possessed by these lines of electric force per cubic centimetre, divided by the square of the velocity of light. But though lines of electric force carry some of the ether along with them as they move, the amount so carried, even in the strongest electric fields we can produce, is but a minute fraction of the ether in their neighbourhood."

He gives other reasons for supposing that the density of the ether, at any rate in the neighbourhood of a moving corpuscle, must be so enormous as to be 2,000,000,000 times that of lead, a calculation confirmed, as he states, by Sir Oliver Lodge. This, in its turn, leads him to consider the compressibility of the ether, and to make this interesting statement:—

"And although at first sight the idea that we are immersed in a medium almost infinitely denser than lead seems inconceivable, it is not so if we remember that *in all probability matter is composed mainly of holes* [our italics]. We may, in fact, regard matter as possessing a bird-cage kind of structure, in which the volume of the ether disturbed by the wires when the structure is moved is infinitesimal in comparison with the volume enclosed by them. If we do this, no difficulty arises from the great density of the ether; all we have to do is to increase the distance between the wires in proportion as we increase the density of the ether."

We must, we are afraid, treat at less length the remarkable chain of argument by which Sir Joseph Thomson argues the possibility that the ether possesses a

structure of its own, and shows that there are, as he says,

"strong reasons for thinking that the energy in the light waves of definite wave length is done up into bundles, and that these bundles, when emitted, all possess the same amount of energy."

We pass to the question of radio-activity, which he describes as "one of the most important and interesting advances ever made in physics." Here he gives his unqualified adhesion to the theory of radio-active transformation put forward by Prof. Rutherford and Prof. Soddy, which he thus summarizes:—

"The radio-active elements are not permanent, but are gradually breaking up into elements of lower atomic weight; uranium, for example, is slowly breaking up, one of the products being radium, while radium breaks up into a radio-active gas called radium emanation, the emanation into another radio-active substance, and so on, and that the radiations are a kind of swan's song emitted by the atoms when they pass from one form to another; that, for example, it is when a radium atom breaks up and an atom of the emanation appears that the rays which constitute the radio-activity are produced...."

"When the atoms pass from one state to another they give out large stores of energy; thus their descendants do not inherit the whole of their wealth of stored-up energy, the estate becomes less and less wealthy with each generation; we find, in fact, that the politician, when he imposes death duties, is but imitating a process which has been going on for ages in the case of these radio-active substances."

He suggests that it may possibly be that "the different atoms of a radio-active substance are not in all respects identical," and he asks himself the Socratic question:—

"Is it possible that the positive units of electricity were, to begin with, quite as small as the negative, but while in the course of ages most of these have passed from the smaller stage to the larger, there are some small ones still lingering in radio-active substances, and it is the explosion of these which liberates the energy set free during radio-active transformation?"

This is nearly the last of the speculations in the Address, and an approving notice of the Hon. R. J. Strutt's calculations as to the age of the earth on radio-active data, which would put the age of a mineral like thorianite at 240 millions of years, and another of the Radium Institute for the study of the medical properties of radium, lead to the peroration that the study of physics has received a fresh impulse of enthusiasm from these discoveries, which may be compared to that given to literature by the Revival of Learning.

The whole Address, though not very attractive in its literary form, yields, on close examination, to few of its predecessors in interest, and is worthy of the occasion. There are two features to be noticed in it which may usefully be mentioned here. One is that the speaker has travelled very far in his views of the structure of matter and the like from those which he enunciated in former years, and with which readers of *The Athenæum*

should by this time be familiar. This is to be expected when we consider the quantity of new material lately poured upon us. But the Address would have been more graceful had it contained some allusion to this, since the authority of a leader of science is increased, not lessened, by a frank acknowledgment of errors of judgment.

The other point is that Sir Joseph Thomson displays here, not for the first time, an *esprit de coterie* which is, we think, regrettable. The results obtained by workers in the Cavendish Laboratory are always taken as illustrations, while those of others engaged in similar researches, and of equal reputation, are ignored or passed over with scant notice. Thus M. Jean Becquerel's investigations into the proofs of the existence of positive electrons may, as Sir Joseph Thomson suggests, be capable of another interpretation than that which he would put upon them, but they are at least worth discussion, and as such have received extended treatment in the new edition of Prof. Voigt's recently published '*Magneto- und Elektro-Optik*.' As for the work of M. Perrin, who anticipated Sir Joseph Thomson himself in the discovery of the negative charge of the stream of particles in a Crookes tube, it is here passed over without mention, although Prof. Ostwald gives it full notice in his '*Grundriss der allgemeinen Chemie*,' and M. Perrin's investigations into the Brownian movements would have been to the point. The same may be said with regard to the work of Profs. Gehrcke and Reichenheim on the anodic rays; while the whole system of the disintegration of matter and the extent of intra-atomic energy to which Sir Joseph Thomson has now come was foreshadowed years ago by a French writer, a bold and original thinker. This question of French and English claims has, however, been so frequently before our readers as to need no recapitulation here.

Sir Joseph is, in fact, rather casual in his remarks. Typical of this spirit is the statement made early in the Address that "Cambridge gives 35,000*l.* a year to undergraduates in scholarships, and I suppose at Oxford it is much the same." One would have thought that the speaker might have informed himself of the truth or otherwise of his supposition. But these and the other points we have noticed above are the only blemishes in a very interesting discourse.

#### RESEARCH NOTES.

THE Presidential Address of Sir Joseph Thomson to the British Association at Winnipeg has just been analyzed; but it is in some sort supplemented, so far as the subject of physics is concerned, by the address of Prof. Rutherford to the Mathematical and Physical Section. Here Prof. Rutherford gives a clear and impartial account of the recent researches into the nature of the Brownian movement, and does full justice to the results obtained by M. Perrin during the present year. These indicate, in the words of the speaker, that "the law of equipartition of energy among molecules of different masses, which is an im-

portant deduction from the kinetic theory, holds, at any rate very approximately, for a distribution of particles in a medium whose masses and dimensions are exceedingly large compared with that of the molecules of the medium."

The remaining part of Prof. Rutherford's address is largely occupied with the recent calculations of the value "N," meaning thereby "the number of molecules in a cubic centimetre of gas at normal pressure and temperature." He finds space, however, to rebut the presumption that

"the development of physics in recent years has cast doubt on the validity of the atomic theory of matter. This view is quite erroneous, for it will be clear from the evidence already discussed that the recent discoveries have not only strengthened the evidence in support of the theory, but have given an almost direct and convincing proof of its correctness. The chemical atom as a definite unit in the subdivision of matter is now fixed in an impregnable position in science."

Yet in most of the subdivisions of this theory he counsels caution:—

"While negative electricity can exist as a separate entity in the electron, there is yet no decisive proof of the existence of a corresponding positive electron. It is not known how much of the mass of an atom is due to electrons or other moving charges, or whether a type of mass quite distinct from electrical mass exists."

Not less stimulating, perhaps, was the address of Prof. Henry Armstrong to the Chemical Section of the Association, which forms a useful sequence to that delivered by him at Aberdeen in 1885. He tells us that "the element carbon is still the central luminary of our system," and that

"our present conception is that the carbon atom has tetrahedral properties, in the sense that it has four affinities which operate practically in the direction of the four radii proceeding from the centre towards the four solid angles of a regular tetrahedron."

But when he approaches radium he becomes more revolutionary. He reminds us that in 1885 he hinted that the behaviour of the so-called elements was in some respects that of compound substances, and he now asks the direct question, "Is radium an element?" only to answer it by the suggestion that we are without a definition of an element. He is particularly opposed to the explanations of chemical valency by means of electrons, and says that

"when, following Odling, we represent valency by dashes written after the elementary symbol, we give clear expression by means of a simple convention to certain ideas that are well understood by all among us who are versed in the facts; to speak of electrons and use dots instead of dashes may serve to mislead the unwary, who hang on the lips of authority, into a belief that we have arrived at an explanation of the phenomena, but those who know that we have reached only the let-it-be-granted stage, and who feel that the electron is possibly but a figment of the imagination, will remain satisfied with a symbolic system which has served us so long and so well as a means of giving simple expression to facts which we do not pretend to explain."

So, too, he questions whether

"any single substance be an electrolyte; the conductivity of fused salts may well be, and probably is, conditioned by some admixture. Aqueous solutions of alkalis, acids, and salts without exception are electrolytes. Everything points to the fact that in such solutions the solvent and solute act reciprocally; the contention that the solute alone is active cannot be justified."

And again:—

"The ionic dissociation hypothesis is a beautiful mare's-nest, which fails apparently to fit the facts whenever it is examined."

It is as well that some one should be found in the present confusion of loosely constructed theories to fill the part of Devil's Advocate, and Prof. Armstrong displays great predilection for the part.

The remaining presidential address at Winnipeg that seems to call for immediate

notice is that delivered to the Physiological Section by Prof. Starling, in which he deals, though not to the exclusion of other subjects, with the origin of life. He defines a living organism in the following terms:—

"A living organism may be regarded as a highly unstable chemical system which tends to increase itself continuously under the average conditions to which it is subject, but undergoes disintegration as a result of any variation from this average. The essential condition for the survival of the organism is that any such disintegration shall result in so modifying the relation of the system to the environment that it is once more restored to the average in which assimilation can be resumed."

Later he says that

"the beginning of life, as we know it, was possibly the formation of some complex, analogous to the present chlorophyll corpuscles, with the power of absorbing the newly penetrating sun's rays and of utilizing these rays for the endothermic formation of further unstable compounds";

such evolution, according to him, being only possible, or at any rate likely, "during the chaotic chemical interchanges which accompanied the cooling down of the molten surface of the earth." However this may be, he produces some valuable arguments as to the sufficiency of evolution to account for all the subsequent developments in animal structure when once started, as in the fact that

"the naked protoplasm of the plasmodium of Myxomycetes, if placed upon a piece of wet blotting-paper, will crawl towards an infusion of dead leaves, or away from a solution of quinine."

He then tells us that

"modification or creation of environment is.... but one of the means of adaptation employed by man in common with the whole living kingdom. From the first appearance of life on the globe we find that one of the methods adopted by organisms for their self-preservation is the production of some artificial surroundings which protect them from the buffeting of environmental change";

and he goes on to show, with more coherence and grasp of the essential than are often seen in a few lines, how this process of adaptation accounts more or less satisfactorily for the formation of the brain, the faculty of speech, and many other things to which former ages attributed a metaphysical origin. The whole of this address is both clear and informing, and will repay careful study.

The reports of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, this year held at Lille from the 2nd to the 7th of the current month, are now beginning to come in. Of first importance among them is the discourse of M. Henri Poincaré on 'La Mécanique Nouvelle,' in which he gave with his usual lucidity and conciseness the chief objections lately brought forward against the mechanics of Newton. The first principle attacked was that which teaches us that the effects of a force on a moving body are independent of the speed already acquired by such body, and he clearly showed that the validity of this principle has been brought into doubt by the recent experiments of Dr. Bucherer. Later, he gave an account of the recent inquiry into the constant nature of mass, and suggested that it was the ether, and not matter, which was inert. His remarks on the subject should be quoted verbally:—

"Seul, l'éther oppose une résistance au mouvement, si bien que l'on pourrait dire: il n'y a pas de matière, il n'y a que des trous dans l'éther."

The likeness of this to the remarks made by Sir Joseph Thomson which we quote to-day will be at once noted. Yet M. Poincaré does not counsel the immediate condemnation of what he calls the

"classical mechanics" as useless, and even suggests that it is impossible at present for any one to comprehend fully the new science unless he has been well grounded in the old. One feels that here he exercises a wisely conservative spirit.

An article by the veteran M. Alfred Naquet, in the current number of the *Revue Scientifique*, on the transmutation and creation of elements, deals with the remarks of Signor Paterno at the meeting in Rome some three years ago of the Congress of Practical Chemistry. In the course of this M. Naquet finds occasion to assert his belief in the possibility not only of the transformation of copper into lithium, as attempted by Sir William Ramsay, but also of filling all the gaps in the table of elements according to Mendeléeff's Periodic Law. His reasons for this are not given, and seem, by a reference in his article to what he considers to be the Hindu equivalent for the luminiferous ether, to be more metaphysical than founded on experiment; but it may be noted that he has found a striking analogy in what he says as to the power of man to hasten the resolution of living matter into its component mineral elements. Put an animal or vegetable, after death, into the earth, and it will return to the mineral state after a more or less prolonged lapse of years. Put it in the fire, on the other hand, and the transformation is effected in a few minutes. To which it may be answered that analogy is in such matters an extremely unsafe guide. The interest of M. Naquet's article, however, lies in the fact that it is published at Signor Paterno's request, and as representing an explanation which seems, to the last-named at all events, not inconceivable.

In a recent number (July 5th) of the *Comptes Rendus* of the Académie des Sciences, M. A. Chassy begins an account of some experiments undertaken by him into the conductivity of gases at atmospheric pressure when exposed to an electric charge of high intensity. He thinks that they indicate that the conductivity of the gas increases continuously with the tension, and that it is only at tensions far higher than the critical that the capacity of the condenser is the same as that obtained by replacing the gas by a conducting liquid. He thinks, therefore, that it is only at this moment that the gas is a conductor properly so called. The apparatus used by him consists of two concentric glass cylinders containing the gas experimented upon (which in this case was sometimes hydrogen and sometimes common air) in the space between them. The outer wall of the outermost cylinder and the inner wall of the innermost were coated with metal. M. Chassy proposes to continue his experiments with the view of determining whether, under these conditions, the gas follows Ohm's Law.

A communication from MM. Émile Henriot and G. Vavon in the same *Comptes Rendus* shows that the rays from potassium previously obtained by Mr. Norman Campbell are deviable under the same conditions as the Beta rays from radium, and the communication leaves little doubt possible that the two are identical. F. L.

### Science Gossip.

AN interesting announcement by Messrs. Sonnenschein is 'Bushman Folk-lore,' by Miss L. C. Lloyd, edited by the well-known historian Dr. Theal. His 'History and Ethnography of South Africa, 1505-1795,'



will also be completed by the publication of Vols. II. and III. by the same firm.

PROF. G. F. SCOTT ELLIOT has written a book entitled 'Botany of To-day,' which will shortly be published by Messrs. Seeley & Co.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL MODEL WORKS of Newcastle-upon-Tyne have issued a hypsometrical map of the Ingleborough district, well known to geologists as one of the most interesting in the world. Such tasks as the discrimination, on paper, between Old Red Sandstones and shales are apt to prove difficult, not to say a little tedious; wherefore students will welcome a new hypsometrical or relief map. Its construction was entrusted to the competent hands of Mr. J. Foster Stackhouse.

AFTER long discussion the constitution of the governing Council of the Tata Institute at Bangalore has been fixed as follows. The British Resident for the time being in Mysore will be the representative of the Government of India, and the Dewan of Mysore will represent the Maharaja. The third ex-officio member will be the Director of the Institute. The following nominations have been made: Mr. H. J. Bhabha as representing Mr. D. J. Tata, and Mr. B. J. Padshah for Mr. R. J. Tata, the sons of the donor; and Dr. A. Hay and Mr. N. S. Rudolf, professors of the Institute, as representatives of the Senate. As soon as the Court of Visitors has been formed they will be asked to nominate three members of the Council from their body.

THE distinguished pathologist Prof. Otto von Bollinger, whose death in his sixty-seventh year is announced from Munich, was Rector of the University, and Principal of the Pathological Institute connected with it. He studied at Munich, Vienna, and Berlin, and after lecturing at Zurich returned to Munich, where he became Professor of General Pathology in 1889. Among his numerous works are 'Infectionen durch tierische Gifte,' 'Handbuch der speziellen Pathologie und Therapie,' and 'Ueber animale Vaccination.'

OUR REVIEWER writes in reply to Dr. Woodcock's letter in last week's issue:—

"Dr. Woodcock's orthography is an innovation on the universal practice of all writers on the subject in recent years. The form *brucei* has been completely discarded. In Mr. Austen's monograph on the tsetse flies printed in 1903 by order of the Trustees of the British Museum the parasite is referred to by Sir Ray Lankester in his preface as *Trypanosoma Brucei*; the author also of this work in his Introduction, p. v, writes: 'Bruce proved that the Tsetse is merely the carrier of a hæmatozoon or blood parasite now known as *Trypanosoma brucei*, Plimmer and Bradford,' and in a foot-note gives a reference to the same paper in the *Proc. Roy. Soc.* In an article by Col. Sir David Bruce—after whom the parasite was named—in vol. ii. *R.A.M.C. Journal* (1904) the writer invariably refers to the parasite as *Trypanosoma brucei*. It is needless to multiply instances. Of the two forms—though it is a small matter—*brucei* is the more correct, and has come into universal use; therefore, in a work such as that which was under review, it was unfortunate to see revived a mode of spelling which had by common consent been discontinued."

WE note the appearance of the Report on the Greenwich Observatory, by the Astronomer Royal (2d.); and the Annual Report on the Distribution of Grants for Agricultural Education and Research, with Statements respecting the Colleges Aided, &c. (10d.).

THE sun will be vertical over the equator at 4h. 45m. (Greenwich time) on the afternoon of the 23rd prox., which is therefore the day of the autumnal equinox. The moon will be new at 3h. 9m. on the afternoon of the 14th, and full at 1h. 5m. on that

of the 29th. She will be in perigee on the morning of the 1st, and on the afternoon of the 29th, when (as it is also the day of full moon) exceptionally high tides may be expected. Mercury will be at greatest eastern elongation from the sun on the 17th, and will be visible in the evening during the greatest part of the month, moving in a south-easterly direction through Virgo. Venus is now nearly to the east of Mercury, and will pass almost north of Spica on the 9th prox., and enter Libra on the 22nd; she will be in conjunction with the crescent moon on the evening of the 17th. Mars will be at opposition to the sun on the 24th, and visible all night, situated in Pisces. Jupiter will not be visible next month, being in conjunction with the sun on the 18th. Saturn, in the eastern part of Pisces, rises earlier each evening, and will be due south at 1 o'clock in the morning on the 26th prox.

THE Perseid meteors were most numerous on the 11th inst., but larger and more brilliant on the 12th; a particularly fine one was noticed by several observers about 9h. 42m. on the evening of the latter day.

THREE more small planets have been photographically discovered at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg: one by Prof. Max Wolf on the 23rd ult., another by Herr Kopff on the 8th inst., and the third by Herr Lorenz on the 12th.

PERRINE'S periodical comet (VII. 1896 and b, 1909), which, as we announced last week, was detected on a photographic plate at Heidelberg on the 12th inst., was also registered on one taken at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, two days later, a little after midnight on the 14th. It is moving in a north-easterly direction, and, according to Prof. Kobold's ephemeris, will next Tuesday, the 31st inst., be near the fifth magnitude star  $\phi$  Andromedæ.

HERR KOPFF of Königstuhl has detected variability in a star in the constellation Andromeda, which is numbered +32°.4756 in the Bonn 'Durchmusterung,' where it is registered as of 8.9 magnitude. A decrease of brightness amounting to 1½ magnitudes was noticed on the 11th inst. In a general list the star will be reckoned as var. 21, 1909, Andromedæ.

## FINE ARTS

### THE MONUMENTS OF CAIRO.

*Comité de Conservation des Monuments de l'Art arabe.* Twenty-Third and Twenty-Fourth Annual Reports. (Cairo, Imprimerie de l'Institut Français.)

WE have been in no hurry to notice these always interesting and valuable reports of the Egyptian Commission for the Preservation of the Monuments of Arab Art, for two reasons.

In the first place, they reach us—and we presume everybody else—nearly a year after the last meeting of the Commission reported in them. The final sitting of the year 1907, for example, took place on December 17th, and the Report reached us on November 14th, 1908. It is obvious that any criticisms we might have to offer upon works in progress by the Commission would be about as useful as the proverbial locking of the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

We see no reason why the minutes and the reports of the sub-committee, all of which must have been in writing in December, 1907, should not have been in the printers' hands a week later. They could have been copied month by month, even if not set up in type; and the Report might be published by March at latest, before the usual exodus of European visitors from Egypt begins. This would give critics of the Commission's proceedings—and they are occasionally open to criticism—an opportunity of inspecting threatened monuments, and urging any considerations which might modify some too ruthless restoration, should such be designed, or save some monument the importance of which had not been brought sufficiently clearly before the members.

The other reason for our intermittent silence is that the Commission has arrived at that happy time when its greatest labours are accomplished, and it can now devote itself to smaller cares. We do not mean that there is not plenty to be done still, or that the indefatigable architect in chief, Herz Bey, will not have his hands full for the rest—we hope a long rest—of his natural life. In these Reports we find him and his able staff hard at work at the restoring of the Tomb of Kala'un—a most critical operation—and of the mosques of Aksunkur, Sha'ban, and others. But those are as nothing compared with the Herculean task the Commission had to face when it surveyed the whole of the mosques and medresehs of Cairo apparently tottering to their fall, and had to rescue them as best it could, and as quickly as possible.

Three years ago Herz Bey read an address to the Commission on the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment in 1881. He certainly had cause for congratulation. Not only could he point to the complete restoration and reopening to public worship of ten mosques, most of them of great importance, such as Sultan Hasan, Maridani, Kaft Bey extra muros, and Ghuri; but he might also truly have said that hardly a single fragment of Mohammedan art in Cairo (or indeed in all Egypt) had escaped the vigilant eye of the Commission, and that where ruin once seemed imminent there is now, if not permanent safety—an impossible ideal in the existing conditions of the materials—at least present security and decent repair. It is truly a wonderful work which the Commission has achieved. It was founded in the "Time of Ignorance" (not in the Muslim sense) before the British reforms began; but it was steadily supported by Lord Cromer, who secured a special grant of 20,000*l.* from the Egyptian Government in 1896, when money was sorely needed for repairs; and the money was well spent.

It is not only, or chiefly, in big restorations that the Commission has earned the gratitude of all lovers of Saracenic art: these, indeed, have been sometimes rather pedantically attacked by those archaeologists who rightly put preservation before restoration, but are

apt to deery the latter too fiercely. It is in the countless small works of repair, the constant tinkering at rotten walls, the stern ejection of intrusive rubbish, the necessary expropriation of the shops which defaced and maltreated the façades, the supervision of all buildings which threatened to encroach on the monuments, the cleaning and disencumbering of neglected panels and tiles and stucco-work, the appointment of trustworthy janitors—it is in these and a thousand other daily duties that the Commission and its efficient staff have amply proved their competence and watchfulness, and have achieved, at a total cost of only 200,000*l.*, what must have seemed impossible when contemplated a quarter of a century ago.

So much has been done, such order and method have been secured in the business of the Commission, that the Reports become almost iterative. There may be a monotony even in well-doing, and it is difficult to say anything fresh, or different from what we have said in previous notices, about the latest Reports. The appendixes by Herz Bey are, indeed, always novel and interesting, and Artin Pasha, one of the oldest, most learned, and indispensable members of the Commission since 1882, did well to draw emphatic attention to their value. In the Reports before us these appendixes deal with the Mahmudiyeh mosque, that of Kaït Bey at Kureyn, the mosques of El-Kurdi and El-Hakim, and the great aqueduct of Mamluk times, erroneously ascribed of old to Saladin, but perhaps even more strangely named "Foum el-Khalig" in the Report. It certainly enters the Nile at the *foum* or mouth of the canal, but that is not the proper name for the whole aqueduct. All these appendixes are well illustrated by numerous photographs, showing the condition of the monuments before as well as after repair or restoration—an essential point for purposes of authentication. Besides these, the Reports contain ample evidence of the Commission's unrelaxed attention to the smallest details of preservation; and one of its recent steps has been to apply the law against the exportation of ancient monuments to all objects of so-called Arab or Coptic art, which may no longer be carried away to adorn private houses in London or Paris.

We wish Herz Bey had not confined his present Report to a brief *éloge* of the work accomplished. We should have liked a detailed analysis, something more than a summary. The Commission might well celebrate its quarter of a century of useful labour by publishing a volume which should contain (1) a map of the monuments of Cairo, reduced from Grand Bey's *Plan*, distinguishing by colours those which have been restored or merely preserved, and indicating the dates of the work done; and (2) a full index to the whole series of Reports, giving each monument, the dates of successive repairs executed upon it, and the pages where they are described. This index would be of the utmost

interest and value to students of the art and topography of Cairo, and would worthily sum up the achievements of the past twenty-seven years. At present the Commission assiduously prints lists of those buildings which it has decided, on various, but as a rule adequate grounds, are not to be classed as historical monuments worth preserving. What is wanted is a full index of those which have been preserved, and a map of their positions in or outside the city. Such a volume is easily within the capacity of the intelligent staff of the office, which already undertakes the elaborate architectural plans of all monuments, for preservation in the archives, which were formerly executed by external architects. We hope this suggestion will be adopted; and that the long series of Reports, full of curious and interesting matter, may thus be made easy of reference. *The Athenæum* has always insisted upon Indexes, and never was one more necessary.

#### BOOKS ON PAINTING.

*Corot and his Friends*, by Everard Meynell (Methuen & Co.), is an agreeable and interesting book, if not one of high importance. It occupies the place in history of the personal column in the newspaper, wherein no single item is of outstanding value, yet concerning which we feel that we should be the poorer for the loss of it. We get not the less true vision of the art of the period for realizing the humanity of its devotees, and for thus putting us in close touch with the life of the time this gossip volume has its utility. To some readers there is always a glamour about the past, and people with a taste of this kind may enjoy rambling about the Paris of the sixties in the congenial company of Mr. Meynell, who has evidently himself a weakness for daydreams. So also has the present reviewer, and the book is recommended heartily to such as do not keep too severe a profit-and-loss account of their reading time. The illustrations are well chosen.

*Ghirlandaio (Domenico)*, by Gerald S. Davies (same publishers), is, on the other hand, a mass of carefully digested information concerning a painter who has not hitherto received such detailed treatment. Mr. Davies indicates his claim to attention not so much on artistic grounds as because he is a full and picturesque yet trustworthy historian of an interesting period—"an illustrator of the external appearances of the life of the Renaissance in Florence." For the general reader the book might have gained in interest from a slightly easier and more genial treatment. The author, however, has set himself the task of enumerating exactly the works of Domenico, and discriminating what parts of them were due to him, and what to his numerous relatives and assistants; and this useful work is carried out in conscientious fashion and with excellent taste.

In *The Story of American Painting* (Hodder & Stoughton) Mr. C. H. Caffin has the merit of recognizing frankly that what he has to trace is primarily a history of borrowings, and the varying nature of the periodic waves of European influence is on the whole well analyzed. The attempt at final summary is rather a failure, being written scrappily, sometimes on one plane of thought, sometimes on another; nor can

the book as a whole claim the continuity of idea which makes the recent volumes of Herr Meier-Graefe on modern art (see *Athenæum*, Feb. 13, 1909) illuminating and valuable. Somewhat more clearly, too, Mr. Caffin might have shown how far these borrowings resulted in art of a provincial character, aiming at a reproduction of the externals of accepted European painting as an end in itself, and how far, in the hands of men like William Hunt, La Farge, or Winslow Homer, it was vigorous and independent in character. Here and in the inclusion of some weak painting among the pictures reproduced praise is given too indiscriminately. This is perhaps natural in a country which has to be encouraged to buy work a little off the beaten track; but it has the danger of playing into the hand of the dexterous advertisers amongst painters, who, promoted to a position of prominence, are taken as representative of the school, and prevent it from being regarded with due seriousness by European critics.

*A History of British Water-Colour Painting*, by H. M. Cundall (John Murray), is a capable compilation of many names and dates in a relatively small space, and valuable as a book of reference. The earliest part, dealing with miniature painting and the topographical draughtsman, furnishes more interesting reading than the rest, because here the history of the art is to some extent traced. In later periods, when influences become more complex, any attempt at following development is abandoned, and the work becomes a mere accumulation of dates and biographical details. The coloured illustrations, from their widely varying character, hold some instruction for painters obliged to submit their work to modern processes of colour-printing. Plates XXVI. and XXXIV., by Cotman and Müller respectively, offer examples of the sort of colour-design that comes best out of the ordeal.

Similarly in *Mr. W. S. Wyllie's Sketch-Book* (Cassell) sketches such as Nos. 4, 11, and 22, which consist of tones of colour set well apart, yet none of them verging too closely on one of the primaries, are those which come out best. The collection is unequal, but interesting, and shows a long habit of exact observation. The three-colour process is more legitimately employed on such drawings, the interest of which is largely episodic, than on pictures or drawings which pretend to that completeness of colour-design which is closely dependent on the medium in which they are done.

*Fresco Painting, its Art and Technique*. By James Ward. (Chapman & Hall.)—This book resembles in its first part many similar attempts to explain the process of fresco painting, differing from them, if at all, in being more thorough and practical. Thus, for example, the account of the method of preparing a wall (always a matter for elaborate and rather terrifying description) is for modern purposes distinctly the better for a hint as to the unsatisfactory nature of the ordinary grey lime used by London builders. Still more is Mr. Ward to be congratulated on having pushed his description beyond preparations and materials, and given us in chap. iv. an account of the actual order of the processes by which he himself would paint a figure. This chapter may sound a cheap recipe for flesh painting in the hands of an uninspired artist, but it is in all essentials painterlike, and we regret the rarity with which such matters of practical procedure are treated in detail.



This constitutes, in fact, the most valuable part of the book, for the second half (dealing with the principal frescoes examined by the author in a recent Italian tour) hardly rises above the guide-book standard, while we cannot agree with Mr. Ward in thinking the time ripe for a general revival of fresco painting. He stoutly defends the stability of fresco, despite the failure of the decorations in the Houses of Parliament. "Our climate," he remarks,

"seems to have a deal to answer for, but it is hardly fair to blame it for the ignorance of some of our mid-Victorian artists as to the nature and behaviour of the materials used in fresco painting and for their possibly limited knowledge of the chemistry of colours, and the after action of caustic lime on the colours they used."

However this may be—and it is a matter which has been tested but little in practice—the prominent example of these Westminster frescoes has been made the most of by certain enterprising spirits ever ready to prophesy disaster to any new movement in art. We have to remember that any ambitious attempt at decorative painting is assured in advance of similar depreciatory criticism on other than merely technical grounds, and that we are as yet unsupplied with painters of the highest decorative capacity. Small beginnings are therefore healthiest, and fresco, alike because of its difficulty and (according to Mr. Ward) its permanence, ought to be preceded by a phase of copious and frankly ephemeral decorative painting in distemper, in order to accustom artists to the free design and wise choice of suitable subject-matter, without which technical competence in a perdurable process will only emphasize disaster. The architects or firm of decorators who, in the adornment of theatres, restaurants, and the like, should give out a large quantity of such work, and show some enterprise in finding their painters, would be doing the greatest service to art. Nor would that service be the less if the work were not inordinately well paid.

*Florentine Painters of the Renaissance, with an Index to their Works.* By Bernhard Berenson. Third Edition. (Putnam's Sons.)—*Nouvelles Etudes sur l'Histoire de l'Art.* Par Émile Michel. (Paris, Hachette.)—These are two books of more theoretical nature by writers whose names are guarantees of artistic insight. A ribald critic, writing a doggerel review of the Christmas books of some years back, referred to

Mr. Berenson,  
Who genuine Old Masters knows  
By looking at their ears and toes;  
The sort of thing that I suppose  
Is his idea of fun;

and this expresses with sufficient accuracy a current idea of much of his writing for it to be worth while to remind readers that in the little series of which this is perhaps the most important volume, he deals with more fundamental things. It is in the 'Florentine Painters' that are to be found his now famous definition of "tactile values" and his attempts at first setting forth the nature of the "life enhancement" which is in his view the function of fine art. While predestined to incompleteness, like all literary analysis of the nature of art, these attempts are perhaps as illuminating as anything that has been written on the subject in our time, and constitute in their entirety a work which is certainly one of the first to be studied by any one who would understand the drift of modern criticism.

M. Michel did not take the same pleasure in original speculation as Mr. Berenson, and indeed would have been the first to disclaim novelty for his point of view.

In his sober modest pages it is refreshing to come upon the spirited tirade in which he trounces "l'art prétendu moderne" and the "critiques d'avant-garde," two monstrous products of the time which conjoined had the property of stirring his bile. The ebullition is the more effective for being placed in an essay on 'Les Paysagistes et l'Étude d'après Nature,' which breathes the serenity of such communion. The delights of the landscape painter's existence are described with an eloquence quite dangerous in view of the fact that the profession already attracts recruits in impracticable numbers. Even from an artistic point of view M. Michel saw the dangers of such a life:—

"La continuité d'un travail si attrayant n'excluant pas une certaine paresse d'esprit, ils ne s'aperçoivent même pas qu'ils en sont venus à considérer comme un but et une fin ce qui pour leurs devanciers n'avait été qu'un moyen. En rentrant à l'atelier, ils sentent une incapacité croissante à faire des tableaux. Ceux qui s'y appliquent encore deviennent de plus en plus rares. Leur tâche est ingrate, et elle n'est pas encouragée par l'opinion."

The book concludes wisely: "La recherche du Tableau avait du bon."

#### CLASSICAL ART.

*The Annual of the British School at Athens.*—Session 1906-7. (Macmillan & Co.)—

About half of this Annual is devoted to an account of the excavations and discoveries at Sparta, and the other half to original articles upon various subjects by students of the British School. In Sparta the chief work of the season was the further investigation of the precinct of Artemis Orthia, with its temples, altars, and innumerable offerings of various dates; and the discovery upon the Acropolis above the theatre of the shrine of Athena of the Brazen House, the other most famous sanctuary of Sparta. In addition to these, the circuit of the city walls was traced, and some tombs of Hellenistic date found, while other smaller shrines have been investigated. The work has been excellently organized under Mr. Dawkins, with the assistance of Mr. Wace, Mr. Dickinson, and the other students, while the publication of their results is equally to be commended. The temple of Athena Chalciæcus was in such a position that little accumulation of earth was possible, and consequently its yield was but scanty; still it sufficed to throw light on several interesting questions; for instance, it appears that the Brazen House had its walls actually plated with sheets of bronze, for fragments of such have been found; and that the building and decoration by Gitecidas belong to the sixth century. The quality of the objects found, including a beautiful little figure of a trumpeter and a very fine Panathenaic vase, makes us regret that they were so few. The publication of the objects found round the temple and altar of Artemis Orthia is particularly interesting for a large instalment of the carved ivory plaques and figurines. They show remarkable resemblance to those found by Mr. Hogarth at Ephesus, and illustrate the close affinity between the art of Sparta and Ionia in the seventh century B.C. If, however, Mr. Dawkins is right in asserting that the dress of the terra-cotta figure which he reproduces "from a water-colour drawing" is "exactly the same" as that of the ivory plaque which is placed opposite it, the drawing must be misleading on an essential point, for it makes the terra-cotta figure look as if its breasts were bare. The pottery, as described by Mr. Droop, is most instructive, especially the fragments of a ware certainly identical in character, though apparently

earlier in technique, than that now generally known as Cyrenaic. In this volume Mr. Droop is content with the cautious statement that "the Cyrenaic style was originally founded on that prevailing at Sparta." We must look to the next Annual for further evidence which may not only confirm, but also extend this opinion. The publication of the inscriptions deserves special notice, including that of the impressed tiles, which here, as elsewhere in the Peloponnese, have often a great value for topography.

The articles in the rest of the Annual contain too many interesting matters to be even touched on here; but especial mention must be made of a second article by Mr. Dickinson on Damophon of Messene, containing a careful study of the extant fragments at Lycosura, and a convincing reconstitution of the group to which they belong. This is unquestionably one of the best pieces of work of the kind in recent years; and the appearance of the restored group confirms the evidence Mr. Dickinson has already produced that Damophon worked in the second century B.C. In addition to Hellenic work, prehistoric and mediæval also come in for their share of attention, the former in Mr. Peet's paper on Ægean influence in South Italy and Sicily, and in another instalment of Dr. Mackenzie's study of Cretan palaces and the Ægean civilization; the latter in Mr. Traquair's study of 'Mediæval Fortresses in the N.W. Peloponnese,' and Mr. Hasluck's 'Bithynia.' The two are combined in Mr. Wace's and Mr. Droop's excavations in Thessaly, dealing both with Byzantine churches and tombs of the geometric age. Finally, Mr. Tod's publication of a statute of an Attic Thiasus is particularly interesting for its comparison of the burial enactments of mediæval guilds. The continuity of interest and development, from prehistoric and classical to mediæval and modern Greek studies, is exemplified throughout the volume, and shows the wide scope of the School.

*Handbook of Greek Architecture.* By Allan Marquand. (Macmillan & Co.)—The term "Handbook" is very elastic in its significance, and nowhere more so than in the series of volumes to which Prof. Marquand's book belongs. Some authors regard it as their aim to provide a general introduction to a subject for those who are not specialists; others to give an historical sketch; and others, again, to provide a somewhat technical book of reference on a small scale, suitable for students. The last seems to be the course adopted by Prof. Marquand, and we are satisfied with the way he has carried it out, though at the same time we may regret that he has not given any general sketch of the historical development of the orders—a thing which the average reader finds most interesting, and most difficult to obtain in any concise and accurate form. The chapters into which the book is divided give of themselves a sufficient indication of the manner in which the subject is treated; they are entitled 'Materials and Construction,' 'Architectural Forms,' 'Proportion,' 'Decoration,' 'Composition and Style,' and 'Monuments.'

It follows that under each head we find a great deal of information as to the practice of the Greeks in all the matters referred to; but it also follows that the outstanding features of a study of Greek architecture are somewhat obscured, the formal account of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian styles being very brief and meagre in itself, though, of course, more information about them is scattered throughout the book. Further,

the historical and local development is obscured; for instance, in the account of the Ionic order no notice is taken of the fact that it frequently occurs without a frieze in Asia Minor. This fact may be noted elsewhere in the book; but it is not placed where one would expect it. Another defect of the arrangement of the book is that it leads to a confusing juxtaposition of examples from every period of architecture in Greece, from the Cretan and Mycenaean to the Hellenistic. The comparison is in itself instructive, but it makes any general notion of the character of Hellenic architecture extremely hard to grasp. The book will, however, be very useful to students, who will not easily find elsewhere so much information about Greek architecture in so small a compass; and the numerous illustrations—392 in all—add greatly to its value. We find a useful Bibliography and a good Index.

*Douris and the Painters of Greek Vases.* By Edmond Pottier. Translated by Bettina Kahnweiler, with a Preface by J. E. Harrison. (John Murray.)—M. Pottier's admirable little book has already been noticed in *The Athenæum*; in its English translation it should induce a still wider circle of readers to learn something of the art of the Greek vase-painter. The translation is well done; Miss Harrison, in her Preface, gives a necessary warning against the notion of looking for "illustrations" of classical authors in vase-paintings, as is often done by those who are used to modern illustrated books, and do not understand the true independence of the literary and the artistic traditions. There is only one comment to make: the English edition forms an attractive volume which cannot be called dear at six shillings; but the original French edition is sold at 2fr. 50 unbound or 3fr. 50 bound. Without venturing to say what is advisable from a business point of view, one cannot help thinking of the wider circulation which the cheaper price might have induced.

### Fine-Art Gossip.

UNDER the title of "Masterpieces of Handicraft" Messrs. Jack announce a series on the artistic handicrafts, beginning with six volumes on china and porcelain, edited by Mr. Egan Mew. These volumes will deal with Dresden, Old Bow, Royal Sévres, Chelsea, Chinese, and Japanese work.

MESSRS. CASSELL will issue early in September 'The World's Great Pictures,' a volume containing 420 reproductions of characteristic pictures by the great artists of Europe from the earliest times.

THE problem relating to the authorship of the panel paintings once in the church of St. Bertin at St. Omer in Artois seems at last approaching solution; at all events, the suggestion recently put forward by M. Paul Durrieu in the *Chronique des Arts* (July 31st, p. 216) is worthy of consideration. These panels, as is well known, formed the shutters of an altar-shrine of goldsmith's work in the abbey church of St. Bertin, and were decorated with a series of paintings illustrating the history of the patron saint. The quality of these paintings, the grouping and details of the compositions, and the remarkable delicacy of the execution, prove that they are the works of an admirable master, who must also have been a skilled miniaturist, and they have hitherto been tentatively assigned to Simon Marmion, who may, to some extent, have possessed these qualifications. It is usually stated

that the work was produced by him at Valenciennes, but Mgr. Deshaisnes ('Recherches sur le Retable de Saint-Bertin,' &c., p. 48) long ago proved that the passage in the chronicles of the abbey—collected in the eighteenth century by Dom Charles de Witte—on which this theory is based, mentions only the goldsmith's work, and says not one word of the paintings. M. Maurice Hénault of Valenciennes, who in 1907 published some important articles in the *Revue Archéologique* on the Marmion family, states that no document supports the attribution of these panels to Simon Marmion, and that no authentic works by him are known, though many are ascribed to his hand.

M. DURRIEU, as the result of long and careful study of the subject, now proves almost conclusively that they are by Jean Hennecart, a forgotten artist who in his day must have been in the first rank among contemporary painters. He was one of the thirty-four masters summoned to Lille in 1454 to execute the decorations for the fêtes of the "Vœu du faisan," and was more highly paid for his services than any of the other artists, with the sole exception of Jacques Daret. In 1457 he appears at the Burgundian Court as "peintre et valet de chambre" to Philip the Good, an office which he also held under Charles the Bold; and numerous notices relating to him during his long connexion with the Court of Burgundy are published by De Laborde in 'Les Ducs de Bourgogne.'

MANY years ago M. Durrieu was struck by the similarity between the paintings of the St. Bertin shutters and three miniatures in a MS. of the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, Paris (No. 5104), which, as he was able to prove from the receipt of payment for the work, were executed by Jean Hennecart; other writers having already proved that the whole MS. ('L'Instruction du jeune Prince,' by Georges Chastelain) was produced for Charles the Bold. M. Durrieu has thus been able to point to one absolutely authentic work by Hennecart (or Hennecart), and upon this he bases his conclusion that the shutters of St. Bertin are by the same hand.

OTHER considerations make this attribution extremely probable; we note that the wonderful miniatures of the 'Grandes Chroniques de Saint-Denis,' discovered by M. Salomon Reinach in the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, were ascribed by him to the painter of the St. Bertin panels on account of their remarkable similarity to those works. On the title-page is represented Guillaume Fillastre, Abbot of St. Bertin, presenting the MS. to Philip the Good. Now the altarpiece of St. Bertin is known to have been dedicated in 1459 by this abbot, who was also Bishop of Toul, and who is represented on one of the shutters with an angel holding his coat of arms. Fillastre was also "Président du Grand Conseil" of Philip the Good, and Chancellor of the Order of the Golden Fleece, in which capacity he was present at the "Vœu du faisan" at Lille in 1454. Here, and at the Burgundian Court, he would doubtless have known Hennecart, and probably chose him to execute both the shutters for St. Bertin and the miniatures of the 'Grandes Chroniques,' on account of his reputation as one of the best masters of the day. The two works were produced contemporaneously: the miniatures between 1453 and 1457, the panels between 1454 and 1459. Simon Marmion, as the documents published by M. Hénault show, was at that date little more than a decorative painter.

ON the whole, therefore, the case for Jean

Hennecart seems strong. Until 1792 the altarpiece remained in its place in the church; subsequently the principal panels passed into the collection of the King of the Netherlands, and later came by inheritance to the Prince of Wied. They were seen at the Düsseldorf Exhibition in 1904, and have now found a permanent home in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum at Berlin. The two smaller shutters are in our National Gallery, having been acquired from M. Edmond Beaucausin in 1860.

SOME rather interesting discoveries have recently been made in Zealand, details of which have just been made public. At Dalvik in Svarfardale some cairns were found containing fourteen graves of men and women, besides a number of horses and dogs, the heads of the horses being cut off and placed underneath the carcass. Among the objects discovered were various ornaments and utensils, and some bone counters in the shape of nuts, one being much larger than the rest. Everything seems to point towards the place having been a family tomb in the tenth century.

AMONG the articles in the September *Antiquary* will be the first part of an illustrated account of excavation at 'Salisbury Hill Camp, near Bath,' by Messrs. W. G. Collins and T. C. Cantrill; a paper on 'Leonardo da Vinci, a Precursor of Aviation,' by Dr. A. Cossio; 'Excavations in Roman Wales' (illustrated), by Prof. R. C. Bosanquet; the first half of 'A Study of Early May Views of London,' by Dr. William Martin; and 'A Rare Roman Cinerary Urn from Lincoln,' by Mr. O. Sheppard.

## MUSIC

### Musical Gossip.

A NEW one-act opera by Mr. Alick Maclean, entitled 'Maitre Seiler,' was successfully produced by the Moody-Manners Company at the Lyric Theatre on Friday evening of last week. He won with his 'Petruccio' the prize of 100l. offered by Madame Fanny Moody and Mr. Charles Manners in 1895, and his 'Liebesgeige' has been performed several times in Germany. The libretto of the new opera is based upon one of the Erckmann-Chatrian 'Fantastic Tales of Rhineland.' While spending the summer vacation with his friend Yeri, a forester, Maitre Seiler, an elderly judge, falls in love with his host's pretty daughter, who has, however, already given her heart to young Wilhelm. Lotte makes herself agreeable to Maitre Seiler in the hope of obtaining from him a post for her sweetheart. In the end the old man discovers her secret, and, accepting his disappointment with resignation, prevails upon Lotte's father to withdraw his opposition to the union of the young people. Mr. Maclean has illustrated this simple story with music that is appropriate and pleasing. Melody has received first consideration, and the voices are never overwhelmed by the orchestra. Mr. Maclean's orchestration is skilful and varied, and shows abundant resource. The music, flowing on in animated fashion, engages the ear in a legitimate manner. The opera was ably interpreted. Mr. Lewys James was an earnest and sympathetic representative of Maitre Seiler, and used his fine voice skilfully. The heroine's bright and graceful phrases were tastefully interpreted by Miss Raymonde Amy; while Mr. Seth Hughes, as the young lover, imparted the needful vigour to his singing and acting. Mr. Charles Magrath, the representative of the father, had a breezy



ditty in praise of chamois hunting, which he delivered with energy. Mr. Maclean conducted a performance which was in all respects satisfactory.

On Monday evening 'Cavalleria Rusticana' and 'Pagliacci' were performed. The part of Santuzza was sustained by Madame de Vere-Sapio, who sang and acted with a full measure of dramatic feeling. Mr. Seth Hughes was vigorous as Turiddu, but the feature of the performance was the fine singing and acting of Mr. Lewys James as Alfio. In 'Pagliacci' Mr. Philip Brozel appeared in the chief part, in which he made his first appearance at Covent Garden a few years ago. He imparted much fervour and feeling to his delivery of the soliloquy. Miss Kate Anderson was a vivacious Nedda, and sang her 'Ballatella' prettily; and Mr. William Dever, though out of tune occasionally in the Prologue, was a fairly satisfactory Tonio. Mr. Charles Moorhouse and Mr. F. Davies were well placed as Silvio and Beppe; the choruses were finely sung; and Mr. Eckhold conducted with care.

'TANNHÄUSER' was revived on Tuesday evening, the performance being creditable to all concerned. Madame Fanny Moody sang the music of Elisabeth with fervour, and Mr. Joseph O'Mara, as the minstrel hero, carried through his share of the Tournament scene in excellent style, his acting being marked by emotional intensity. An admirable impersonation of Wolfram was supplied by Mr. Lewys James. Miss Kate Anderson sang effectively as Venus, and the choruses were well done. Mr. Eckhold again conducted.

'FAUST' was performed, for the first time this season, on Wednesday evening. The Marguerite was Miss Beatrice La Palme, a Canadian singer, who has sung at the Opéra Comique in Paris. Her voice has pleasing quality and adequate range, and she sang the 'Jewel' scene with neatness and skill. Mr. Seth Hughes delivered the hero's phrases with considerable effect, and Mr. Charles Manners was once again the Mephistopheles, while the part of Valentine was entrusted to Mr. Lewys James.

At the Promenade Concert at Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening was given the first performance in England of Mr. Henry K. Hadley's Symphonic Poem 'Salome.' He was born at Somerville, Mass., in 1871, and studied composition in Vienna with Mandyzewski. He was recently appointed Capellmeister at the Stadt Theater in Mayence. With his symphony 'The Seasons' he gained in 1902 a prize of 500 dollars from the Paderewski Fund, established for the encouragement of American composers. Based upon Oscar Wilde's tragedy, Mr. Hadley's tone-poem covers much the same lines as Richard Strauss's opera. It was, however, composed before the production of Strauss's work. Mr. Hadley has not labelled his themes, and it is no easy matter to fit his music to the programme set forth. The moonlight scene at the opening is attractive, and Salome's dance is a vigorous affair, the orchestration here being clever and picturesque; but a good deal of the work does not please the ear, and some of it is very noisy. Mr. Henry Wood and his orchestra gave an able rendering of the difficult music.

On Wednesday evening was given the first performance in London of Rubinstein's Fantasia in C major for pianoforte and orchestra. The work is planned in four sections, the first of which, marked Allegro moderato, presents as principal theme a kind of choral, of which much use is made later. The second section, a Moderato in G,

is light and vivacious; and the third, labelled Moderato assai, offers contrast in the shape of music of solemn character. Though it is too long, the Finale contains many brilliant passages for the soloist, and these were played by Mr. Arthur Cooke with fluency and fire. Another novelty was Moussorgsky's 'A Song of the Flea,' a clever and effective setting of the words sung by Mephistopheles in Auerbach's cellar. The Russian translation of Goethe's text is very free, and the composer has added laughter and comments between the verses. The music is notable for grim, sardonic humour, and not a point was missed by Mr. Herbert Brown, who had to repeat a striking and picturesque composition.

ARRIGO BOITO's characteristic opera 'Mefistofele' was produced forty-one years ago. For many years the composer was said to be engaged on 'Nero,' and from time to time there were reports of its being nearly completed. *Le Ménestrel* of last Saturday states that it is really finished. The libretto describes the repentance of Nero after the murder of his mother, and tries to represent the Roman emperor under an aspect somewhat different from that suggested by history, at any rate after he came into power.

THE season at the Monnaie, Brussels, will open early next month with 'Sigurd' in memory of its composer, Ernest Reyer. At this theatre the work was first produced, January 7th, 1884.

FRAU AMELIE NIKISCH has written the text and score of an operetta, 'Meine Tante, deine Tante,' which will be produced next season at the New Operetta Theatre, Berlin, under the direction of her husband, Herr Arthur Nikisch.

ARNO HILF, who in 1892 succeeded Brodsky as chief professor of the violin at the Leipzig Conservatorium, passed away recently. He died of apoplexy at Bad Elster, where he was born.

THE *Corriere della Sera* of Milan announces the publication of several hitherto unknown letters of Verdi, six of which are addressed to Filippo Filippi, musical critic of the *Perseveranza*, who was on very friendly terms with the composer. In one Verdi says that success never turned his head, nor did hisses ever discourage him.

IN connexion with the tour to be undertaken in 1911, under the conductorship of Dr. Henry Coward, by the Sheffield Musical Union, assisted by singers from Leeds, Huddersfield, Newcastle, and Southport, offers of engagements for over six months have been received from the United States. According to present arrangements, some forty days will be spent in Canada, followed by a flying visit to the United States. Tours in Australia and New Zealand will occupy thirty-five days; and twenty-one days will be spent in South Africa. Three hundred applications have already been made for the two hundred places in the choir.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.-Sat. Moody-Manners Opera Company, 8, Lyric Theatre.  
(Wed. and Sat., Matinees, 2.30.)

Mon.-Sat. Promenade Concerts, 8, Queen's Hall.

### DRAMA

#### THE WEEK.

COMEDY.—*The Pin and the Pudding*: a Play in Three Acts. By Barton White. EVEN twenty years ago the piece with which Mr. Harding Cox has opened his season at the Comedy would have been

declared old-fashioned by the kindest criticism, for it is a particularly ingenuous specimen of the drama of domestic pathos. The opening act strikes the note of facile sentiment that runs through the story, and soon lets us into the poor little apology for a plot. But there still seem to be a host of playgoers who are prepared to weep over the spectacle of a girl-child of poverty dreaming of what she would do if a fairy endowed her suddenly with wealth, and who see beauty in the picture of a downtrodden clerk preaching to his family resignation with their lot, while his wife drops tears over the potatoes she is peeling at the thought that her child's visions will never be realized.

At any rate, the more popular sections of last Monday's audience at the Comedy appeared to be moved by this representation of the home life of the Malkins at Tooting, and laughed and cried heartily at Mr. Barton White's old-time blend of humour and tenderness. They warmed with sympathy to the poor clerk when they learnt that long, long ago in his youth he had suffered imprisonment for a momentary aberration of cupidity, and all his life after had been sweated by his employer—a purse-proud, blatant vulgarian, who held over him the threat of revealing to the family what he had always carefully hidden! Yet even this employer they could not hate, though he used the hold he had on unlucky Malkin to force himself as a suitor on the clerk's pretty daughter, for Carberry had farcical ways of exhibiting his vulgarity, and made droll efforts to wade through our classical fiction in order to recommend himself to Miss Tamsie's notice.

When there bounded into the play a character of a Dickensian type, Mr. Cripps, a lawyer's clerk of bibulous habits and a wig that was always coming off, and this visitor, like a grotesque fairy, brought news of a fortune which was left to the little heroine's father, provided his record was clean, pit and gallery, and even upper circle, settled down to a night of thorough enjoyment. What did it matter to them that the story was compact of artificiality, and that the persons of the play were fantastic or burlesque figures, or else creatures of straw? The tale appealed to simple emotions, to a broad sense of fun; here were no ideas or subtlety to tease them. Moreover, that proviso about the legatee's record gave them delightful shivers, for they were convinced Malkin would conceal the one fatal passage of his career, they knew he would accept the fortune and take the risks of discovery. When, through the indiscreet blabbing of the toper Cripps, the news of the proviso reached Carberry's ears and loyal Tamsie sacrificed herself to bind the bully to silence, there was yet another and better occasion for tears. Of course neither the girl nor her father was allowed to be permanently unhappy. Opportunely Tamsie charms and falls in love with the rightful heir to the fortune, and even the truculent Carberry is tamed by such a pretty ending to the fairy tale.

The play does not make a bad entertainment, in its primitive, harmless style. Miss Iris Hoey acts pleasantly as the ingenuous girl, and Mr. Robert Whyte, jun., makes capital out of the breezy humours of Carberry.

*The Last of the De Mullins.* By St. John Hankin. (Fifield).—A melancholy interest attaches to this as the last work we shall have from its author's pen. It is a characteristic example of Mr. Hankin's disillusioned manner, but it will not rank with his best plays, with 'The Return of the Prodigal' for instance, if only because it lacks the buoyancy, the spirit of gaiety, which made that piece such good fun, notwithstanding its cynicism. In 'The Last of the De Mullins' Mr. Hankin was no longer content to be a humorist touching lightly on the follies and foibles of his fellows, nor was he satisfied to deal with the phase of society which he knew so well, our English middle and professional classes. He set himself in this case to tackle a social problem, and he chose for the setting of his English variant of the story of 'Magda' social conditions (those of a family of decayed gentry) with which, it would seem, he was not too familiar. Meantime he remained as resolute as ever in his policy of avoiding even the semblance of romanticism. The result is a certain hardness in his types. His wit is as trenchant as heretofore, his stagecraft has its old neatness, his insight into motive is no less startling; but we miss the softening touches of sentiment, the social amenities, which make life and human nature tolerable.

Mr. Hankin always made war on conventional people and conventional standards, but in his latest play he seems to have gone further in his attack on what he considered the insincerity of society. He tears away the veil from the inner life of his characters; he makes them blurt out in speech what real men and women would only feel or think. Thus in this piece, while on the one hand we obtain a sensation of pungent realism, in so far as the persons of the play give voice to what is in their hearts and minds, on the other we are conscious that such procedure makes for a travesty of human nature, and presents a picture of our fellows harsher and more sinister than experience warrants.

Consider the speeches put into the mouth of the revolting daughter Janet, who returns home for a while, to find its atmosphere unbearable. Some of the bitter things she says to her father as to the lack of enterprise and the social uselessness of the ancestors of whom he is so proud, some of her retorts to his fatuous pronouncements as to the place of woman in the world, might well be wrung from her in moments of irritation, and all of them no doubt express her point of view. But surely a woman of her philosophy and good temper would have been more patient with an old man for whom she still had affection. So, too, in her relations with her spinster sister—the girl who is so anxious to be married, so eager to have children of her own, and yet is so fiercely reticent on such subjects—a woman with Janet's sense of humour would have shown more tolerance. Most of the gibes attributed to Janet, even those in which she taunts the girl with envying her her illegitimate child, are of the kind that might be uttered—one or other of them—in certain domestic circles. Brutalities of speech are no rare thing in family life; often enough the antagonism existing between such sisters as Janet and Hester displays itself in furious

quarrels. But after all there are tendernesses which atone for the violence, there are caresses and moods of kindness in which blood proves "thicker than water." Mr. Hankin's heroine, with all her clear-eyed courage, is too rarely tender or gentle, and hard with a hardness that is against nature.

### Dramatic Gossip.

ON Wednesday evening, September 8th, Mr. Herbert Trench will produce 'King Lear' at the Haymarket. Special music has been composed by Mr. Norman O'Neill, and scenery will be used painted by Mr. Joseph Harker from designs by Mr. Charles S. Ricketts, who is also responsible for the costumes. Mr. Frank Vernon will produce the play for Mr. Trench.

NEXT Tuesday, at the Playhouse, 'A Sense of Humour,' a new play in three acts, by Beryl and Cosmo Hamilton, will be produced. 'The Mobswoman,' a drama in one act, by Leon M. Lion and W. Strange Hall, will be the "curtain-raiser."

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Comprising his Contributions, with Additions, to 'Notes and Queries.'

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